THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 92. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE PLATE WAR.

Important from the Parana—The Brazilian Admiral at Corrientes with a Powerful Fleet—He Hesitates to Cross the Parana and Invade Paraguay—Naval Raids of the Paraguayans—Their Canoe Fleet—Its Armament and Plan of Advance—Inactivity and Conferences of the Brazilians—Gen. Lopez's Mode of Action—Infernal Machines and Batteries of the Paraguayans—Change of Ministry in Brazil, Etc. Etc. Etc.

RIO JANEIRO, March 10.—Later advices were received in this city yesterday, by the English packet steamer *Arno*, from the River Plate.

The dates are as follows:—Corrientes, 26th February; Buenos Ayres, 28th February; Montevideo March 1.

TARDY ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL TAMANDARE AT CORRIENTES

In my last I mentioned the great dissatisfaction expressed by the allied land forces and the people generally at the protracted stay of General Mitre, commander-in-chief of the allies, at Buenos Ayres, while his services were required on the Parana, to check the incursions of the Paraguayans and to carry the war into their territory. Nor was this inactivity in any respect remedied by the second in command, who, it seems, had received strict orders to remain quiet before Corrientes, while the Paraguayans were crossing the Parana and making successful forays on the allies, and especially harassing the Argentines. It was even said that Admiral Barroso, the second in command, had resigned in disgust; but the report does not appear to be confirmed. Admiral Tamandare's conduct has been canvassed here with more freedom than a charity, and hints have not been few in regard to the Admiral's probable or possible motives for his long delay, apart from his personal bravery, which, if founded in fact, would be most damaging to his character for loyalty and patriotism.

At length, however, he has shaken off his inactivity, and actually arrived at Corrientes on the 21st ultimo, where, it is said, he was received with great demonstrations of joy. His first act on arriving was to give orders for the immediate construction of canoes and flatboats, with which to effect a crossing to the enemy's bank of the Parana. He also sent a few vessels towards the Tres Bocas, leading to the now famous Passo da Patria, where they are to strike their topmasts and prepare everything for action. It is believed that this latter order must have been carried out on the 28th ultimo. There is, therefore, some chance of active operations, on an enlarged scale, before long.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

In the meantime, that is to say since the fight on the 31st of January, the Paraguayans continue to cross over to the Argentine side, to the great annoyance of the troops of that Republic. A correspondent of the *Tribuna*, a newspaper published in Buenos Ayres, furnishes the following rather apocryphal account of one of these raids, which took place on the 10th ult:—At one o'clock in the afternoon a message was sent from the pickets of the 1st Division, commanded by General Cacores, at Passo da Patria, to the Commander-in-Chief, stating that the savage Paraguayans had landed on the Argentine bank of the Parana, with a force of 2000 men, having crossed the river in forty-three canoes, daring to tread on our sacred soil, and, undoubtedly, without expecting a sound whipping. General Cacores immediately ordered the cavalry to saddle and made all the sharpshooters advance, in order to support the brave Colonel Godoy, who was skirmishing with the enemy and disputing his ground inch by inch. The Paraguayans, no never, advances as far as Guaho, some 1500 yards from Passo da Patria.

General Cacores was not long in arriving at the field of battle, when, having placed his men conveniently for the attack, he advanced against the centre and flanks of the enemy, with the purpose of dislodging him from the mountain, where he had taken shelter. By this manœuvre the enemy was attacked in front, and pressed closely at the flanks by our cavalry, which were compelled, in spite of his numerical superiority, to fall back shamefully, giving way before the onset of our brave men, and leaving us possessors of the field of battle, although always answering our fire until they reached the mountain by the side of the river.

A LIKELY STORY.

We have only to lament the loss of one sergeant killed, and three soldiers wounded.

The Paraguayans again attempted to cross the river on the 16th, but did not succeed. On that day heavy firing was heard at Lopez's headquarters. A deserter reported that it was a stratagem of Lopez to alarm our army. It was said that General Ozorio had ordered a division of infantry, under the command of Colonel Samperio, to the front.

The foregoing is a pretty fair specimen of the inflated use of adjectives in which newspaper writers in this part of the world are such adepts, damnatory of their enemies and laudatory of themselves. I shall not afflict the readers of the *Herald* with any more such stuff, but "on with my tale," in the good old homely jog-trot style of narration likely to be intelligible to all capacities. In doing so let me return to Admiral Tamandare, and others, merely remarking, by the way, that another iron clad arrived at Corrientes on the 23d ultimo.

THE REAL ENEMY OF THE ALLIES.

It is supposed that the Admiral, finding the rivers full, and the means of crossing nearly complete, would profit by the present season to at once begin the campaign. It was therefore expected, in some quarters, that active operations would commence during the first fortnight in March, just about this time; but the knowing ones, men in high positions, too, oracularly shake their heads, for it seems that the Brazilians are not yet sufficiently enlightened to enable them to convey a hint. Accordingly, these gentlemen, with a blunt simplicity, declare plainly that nothing will be done this year, because, as they affirm, the real warfare is not so much waged against the Paraguayans as against the Brazilian treasury, and they base this opinion on these startling facts.

ALARMING RUMORS AT CORRIENTES.

On the 19th and 20th ult. a great alarm prevailed in Corrientes, in consequence of a report that the Paraguayans were about to attempt a landing in the rear of the allied army, with the intention of burning the city. All the vessels belonging to the Brazilian fleet were prepared for the supposed attack, which, however, turned out to be a false report.

HOW LOPEZ ORGANIZES HIS RAIDS.

The following is the plan, according to what is believed to be good authority:—He selects twenty sergeants, in whom he places the most confidence. These choose two corporals each, and these latter, in their turn, pick out a number of soldiers, and as Lopez is well posted in regard to the situation of the allies, through the inhabitants of the village of St. Cosme, his men are landed at some convenient locality, and they help themselves to all they desire and can lay their hands on, thereby having great advantages over the allies, who never discover his visitations nor are aware to their consequences until too late.

PROPOSED ALLIED CONFERENCE.

Senor Rawson, Minister of the Argentine Republic, left Corrientes on the 16th ult., to hold a conference with President Mitre, of that Republic.

STRENGTH OF THE BRAZILIAN NAVY.

Admiral Tamandare is about to arrive at last where he should have been months ago, and as the public might wish to have an insight to his future movements, it would be well to describe the river, the enemy's positions, and probable result of the great action about to take place between the two armies.

Tamandare has under his orders fourteen splendid gunboats and three powerful iron-clads. They all have the finest and heaviest ordnance that was ever put in execution in these rivers. All the gunboats have their guns mounted on barbette carriages, everything of the finest and strongest quality. They can fire all their guns in almost all positions, and their lightest metal is 32 pounds, and their heaviest rifled 72 pounds, this last throwing a conical shot with good effect a distance of six miles. All their vessels are crowded with men. Their smallest vessel, the *Ipiranga*, has a complement of 80 sailors and 170 marines, a total of 250 men. Their largest vessel (sloop *Amazonas*) has a complement of 450 men; she carries six heavy guns, and draws fourteen feet of water.

The most of the gunboats and iron-clads draw but nine feet, so, as far as water is concerned, there should be no fear of their not being able to move up at any given moment.

The total of the guns of the squadron, not including the Argentine vessels, are seventy-seven heavy guns and about 4400 men—quite a formidable force.—

Name.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Name.*	*Guns.*	*Men*
Mage	6	400	Igeatemy	4	275
Beberibe	6	400	Ipiranea, 7 guns	7	250
Amazonas	6	450	Receife (?)	4	250
Belmonte	6	400	Brigantine	4	100
Araranahiba	6	400	Brazil, iron-clad	4	100
Mearim	4	300	Tamandare	4	100
Ivahy	4	300	Barroso	4	100
Itajahy	4	300	—	—	—
Araguary	4	275	Total	77	4400

The river as far as the Passo de la Patria is quite wide plenty of water and plenty of room to manœuvre.

STRENGTH OF THE FORTIFICATIONS DENIED.

The supposed strength of the defenses of Humaita is said to be much exaggerated by certain newspapers favorable to the Paraguayan cause. It is boldly asserted that the allies have nothing to fear, notwithstanding what has been represented, respecting the reception supposed to be prepared for them. It is cited as a proof of this that Lopez himself has no confidence in his defenses, and that he has made every preparation to escape at the last stage should he lose the stake for which he is playing.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The latest advices from the Plate are yesterday. Nothing of importance had transpired since the last dates. An Argentine messenger or spy has been arrested at Passo da Patria. It appears that he used to go to the banks of the river, and, after making certain private signals across, would wait a few minutes till a Paraguayan canoe came over to him to receive the information he had to transmit from spies in the allied army. He was taken in the act of delivering a package of papers to the Paraguayans.—*Requiescat in vace.*

A CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, March 10.—Since the date of my last letter a change has taken place in the Cabinet of Dom Pedro the second by the resignation therefrom of Senor Jose Pedro Dias de Carvalho, Minister of Finance. The resignation has been accepted by the Emperor. He is replaced by Senor Joao da Silva Carrao, President of the province of San Paulo. Senor Carvalho's resignation is attributed to a disagreement between him and the other members of the Cabinet. The change has caused no sensation. It is admitted that the retiring minister was an able and upright man, but hardly the man for such an important position at the present crisis.

THE PARAGUAYAN NAVAL RAID AT PASSO DE LA PATRIA.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., February 26.—On February the Paraguayans again crossed the rivergat Passo de la Patria, with forty-five canoes, each with twenty-five men and six oarsmen, all under protection of one steamer. They formed on the beach in good order and attacked the cavalry of General Hornos, which fled before them. A reinforcement came up and drove them back to their boats. The loss was trifling, but the audacity was perfect. The skirmish lasted six hours, and five thousand men were engaged.

THE BRAZILIAN FORCE INACTIVE.

The most singular feature of the day was that the Brazilian fleet lay within sound of the guns, and by coming up could have captured all the assailants; but not a steamer moved. The fleet is prepared for daring exploits as far as strength goes. There are fourteen armed steamers, three iron clads, and one sailing brig, armed. These vessels in number and value of ordnance exceed anything of the kind ever seen in this river. The guns are mounted on barbette carriages, well made and strong, and can be fired in almost all positions.

They range in calibre from 32 to 72-pounders, the latter carrying a conical shot six miles. The larger portion of the steamers draw nine feet of water. Another iron-clad is daily expected. Of this fleet five steamers carry six guns each and four hundred men, ten carry four guns each, of which three have three hundred men, two have two hundred and seventy-five, two have two hundred and fifty, and four have one hundred men each.

THE STRATEGIC SITUATION.

The mouth of the Paraguay river where it joins the Parana has three channels called Las Tres Bocas—the three mouths. From this point to Sumaita it is twenty-one miles, and this is the only way of approach for the fleet. At various places there are batteries on the shore, and at Curupaiti, about half way, the water is shallow, and here torpedoes are placed, and thirty guns are on the banks. Baron Tamandare, the Admiral, has taken up with him diving bells and hooks for taking up these infernal machines.

MANNING OF THE RAIDING CANOES.

Most singularly, the Paraguayans are allowed to hold the river at Passo de la Patria. To do this they keep one steamer and one hundred canoes. These will carry twenty-five men each, and they are managed by six men who stand upright and paddle or push. For want of a few steamers to brush these away the provisions for the army are brought from Corrientes by six-ox carts, twenty miles, and so bad are the roads and so slow the oxen that a trip takes five days. Of those teams there are hundreds, and the loss of time, money, and property is prodigious. This steamer and these canoes also furnish the means of making raids, when it suits the Paraguayans to seek amusement of that sort.

TIRED OF THE WAR.

There is great impatience with the tediousness of the war. The public believe that it is needlessly delayed. There is no reason known to the public for the slowness of movement, and the opposite party is busy making capital out of it against the administration. When Admiral Tamandare left this city he predicted the close of the war in thirty days after his arrival at the front. This may not be verified, but he no doubt intends to work.

Dr Rawson, the Minister of the Interior, has gone to the seat of war. The object of his visit is not known.

The steamer *Portena*, from New York, is plying between this port and Montevideo.—*N. Y. Herald.*

British West Indies.

EFFECT OF THE JAMAICA REVOLT IN THE OTHER ISLANDS.

By the way of Havana we learn that the public of St. Vincent, aroused by recent events in Jamaica, loudly demand more troops from the British Government, urging, as a reason, the declaration of English capitalists that they will withdraw every shilling from these colonies unless their interests are secured by the presence of British troops.

In Barbados the delay in the arrival of coal vessels had created a scarcity of fuel; coal had risen to $14 and $15 per ton. Estates were being kept back in consequence.

The quantity of sugar exported to the 8th of March was 2579 hhds. 43 bbls.

Public opinion was divided on Jamaica matters, but was more generally in support of Governor Eyre.

There was nothing talked of except the Jamaica troubles.

Three Precocious Youths Steal Five Thousand Dollars in Gold.

William Downes, David H. King, and James Davis, lads about 17 years of age, were arraigned before Justice Hogan, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a United States certificate of deposit for $5000, payable in gold, from Messrs. Morris & Braine, No. 7 Broad street. It appears that on the 10th inst., King, who was employed by the firm, was given the check for the purpose of delivering it to Messrs. A. Marsh & Co., of Wall street. King met the other boys by appointment, and gave them the check, with the understanding that they should draw the gold and make an equal division of it. Downes and Davis secured five gold checks of $1000 each at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, with which they started for Philadelphia, refusing to divide with King, according to agreement. Suspicion having attached to King, he was closely questioned, and finally acknowledged that he had given it to his confederates, who had left the city. Detectives Farley and Dusenbury followed the boys and arrested them in Philadelphia. The officers found in their possession $4000 in gold and $500 in Treasury notes. The rest of the money had been spent. The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and they were locked up for trial. Davis lives at No. 35 Catharine street, King at No. 29 Henry street, and Downes at No. 22 Oliver street.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

PASSENGER RAILWAY FARES.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, 16th.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago, a suit was instituted before Alderman Donaldson by the managers of the Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Manchester Passenger Railway Company against Henry C. Mackrell, Esq., a member of the bar, to recover six cents, the amount of fare charged by said company, the defendant having refused to pay the additional cent, on the ground that the company had no legal right to collect the same, their charter having limited the fare to five cents. The Alderman, after patiently hearing and investigating the case, gave the following opinion on Saturday, which will be read with interest:—

OPINION OF ALDERMAN DONALDSON.

I have given to this case the fullest deliberation and most thorough examination of all the authorities submitted to me by the learned counsel of plaintiffs and defendant. The amount involved is a mere trifle—one cent; but the right to demand and enforce the payment, from every passenger riding upon the plaintiffs' cars, is a matter of importance. The right to demand a payment of five cents from each passenger is conceded; this is settled by the organic law of the company. The right to exact the extra cent is the question in dispute. It is not claimed by the plaintiffs that they have such a right by virtue of any authority from the State of Pennsylvania; but that authority does exist to this effect by virtue of an act of Congress in such case made and provided. The United States Revenue Law of 1864, section 103, enacts, "That any person, firm, company or corporation, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal boat or other vessel, or any stage coach or other vehicle employed in the transportation of passengers or property for hire, or in transporting the mails of the United States, or any canal, the water of which is used for mining purposes, shall be subject to and pay a duty of two and one-half per centum upon the gross receipts of such railroad, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal boat, or other vessel, or stage-coach, or other vehicle: *Provided*, That all such persons, companies and corporations shall have the right to add the duty or tax imposed hereby to their rates of fare, whenever their liability thereto may commence, any limitations that may exist by law, or by agreement with any person or company which may have paid, or been liable to pay such fare, to the contrary notwithstanding."

This section of the act of Congress has received judicial adjudication by the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York, a note of which it was held that in case such duty involved the fraction of a cent, the company could not collect more than the exact fraction; there being no such fractional denomination of currency, the practical result was that the street railroad companies, and not the street passengers, paid the duty, as was clearly contemplated and intended by the law. To meet this difficulty, certain street railroad authorities of the city of New York made application to Congress for relief, and upon the 30th of March, 1865, Congress enacted a supplement amendatory of the revenue act above referred to, which supplement is in words as follows:—

"That whenever, under the proviso to section 103, the addition to any fares shall amount to a sum involving the fraction of one cent, any person or company liable to the duty of two and one half per cent, as in said section provided, shall be authorized *to add to such fare one cent in lieu of such fraction.*" Under the supplemental section, in my opinion, the plaintiff's right to recover is clear. I cannot conceive how a power could be more distinctly indicated. I will not stop here to argue the question of the constitutionality, or, rather, the unconstitutionality of these Congressional enactments above cited, and which has been claimed and commented upon by defendant's counsel. In my opinion it is not the province of this Court to pass upon so grave a question for the purposes of this case. I recognize these enactments of Congress as the law of the land, and binding. There are other and various ways by which the constitutionality of these and other similar Congressional enactments can be passed upon by Courts of competent jurisdiction. I shall not take the responsibility, believing that the duty does not devolve upon me, to pass upon it in this case. The conclusion, therefore, to which I have arrived, is that the plaintiffs in this proceeding are entitled to recover.

And now, to wit, April 14, 1866, judgment publicly in favor of plaintiffs for six cents, together with the costs of suit.

J. DONALDSON, Alderman.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLEADED GUILTY.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—John Stock, colored, pleaded guilty of assault and battery upon a man named Blacksman.

George Hall pleaded guilty to a charge of entering the counting-room of a Mr. Negley with intent to steal.

HOTEL THIEF.

Charles Muller was convicted of entering a room of the Continental Hotel on the night of the 10th of March last, with intent to steal. Before going to bed, the gentleman who occupied the room, by way of precaution, looked under his bed, and there he found Muller without hat or boots. When questioned as to his reason for being in the room, Muller could give no answer. He said in Court that he was drunk, and in coming from a water closet, mistook this room for his own, and must have fallen under the bed in attempting to lie down upon it. He did not know how it was.

The Prosecuting Attorney said that, generally, a drunken man knows all or nothing about a circumstance; but as neither of these cases applied to Muller, he thought him sober and guilty, and hoped the jury was convinced of the same. Verdict accordingly—guilty.

William Sexton was convicted of stealing two caps, valued at $2·50 each, the property of Mrs. Lowe.

John Stifle was convicted of assault and battery upon John Meyers.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.

Jacob Volmar was charged with assault and battery upon an old man named Richard James. It appears that in the evening of March 18, Volmar was sitting at the front window of a house which John James, the son of prosecutor, had rented for the use of himself, his mother, and her children, in conversation with Miss James. Richard James came to the window, raised it, and, without provocation, used some insulting and threatening language to Volmar.

Volmar wishing to avoid a difficulty, retired to the back window, where he was soon followed and attacked by James, who struck Volmar several times with his fist, and then struck at him with a knife. Before this, Volmar struck the old man several times. The whole family of James testified for the defendant. Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ACQUITTED.

Christopher Riley, charged with assault upon Antonio Cerighino, with intent to rob, was acquitted. Cerighino testified that he was assaulted by a party of five or six at night, one of whom took hold of him, and another of whom attempted to take his watch. He said he did not identify Riley as being of the party.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—James McCrudden, William S. O'Reilly, and Stephen O'Reilly. This was a feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain personal property, levied on by the sheriff under the execution of defendants, but claimed by plaintiff as his property. Verdict for defendants.

Samuel Leeds to the use of Samuel Ullman vs. Aaron Picard. An action to recover on a bond. The defense set up was payment. Verdict for defendant.

Thomas Waterman vs. The Black Heath Coal Company. This was an action to recover for the services of the plaintiff as the Secretary of the Company defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff for $931·90.

Walter Adolph Schmidt, by his next friend George F. Schmidt, vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company. This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, a young lad, whose hand was crushed and injured by one of the cars of the Company defendant, the allegation being that the accident was occasioned by the negligence of the driver of the car. On trial.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Bills Approved by the President.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in hospitals during the war of the Rebellion, and to secure suitable burial-places in which the bodies may be properly interred, and to have the graves enclosed so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.

The President has also signed the bill to establish the collection districts of Port Huron, Michigan, of Montana, and of Idaho, and to change the name of the collection district of Penobscot, which is to be called the District of Castine.

From Georgia.

Milledgeville (Ga.) papers say that more than three thousand negro men have, within two weeks, passed over the railroad from Putnam and adjacent counties for the West. They have been induced to leave their employers on the promise of higher wages, although their contracts had been ratified by the Freedmen's Bureau. Planters thus deprived of their employes will be disappointed in making their crops. This complaint comes from many counties, notwithstanding arrests have been made of persons who have been thus tampering with the employes. A letter from Southwestern Georgia says the corn is growing finely, and promises a large crop.

Financial.

The disbursements and transfers of Treasury Department, last week, amounted to $4,031,009. Of this sum $672,584 was disbursed on account of war; $683,168 on account of the navy; and $354,906 on account of the Interior Department. The total amount of disbursements and transfers for the quarter ending March 31 was $332,306,174. Government funds remaining in the vaults of the United States Treasury, at the present date, are as follows:—United States Legal Tenders, $8,476,000; small denominations of national bank notes, $912,500; fractional currency of all denominations, $1,530,427; gold, $327,549; silver, $2634; copper and nickel, $590; Reserve Fund, Temporary Loan, $16,140,000; Reserve Fund, Special, $7,000,000; Reserve Fund, surplus issue of United States notes, $37,932,425; Reserve Fund, surplus issue Compound Interest Notes, $24,960,000; Compound Interest Notes in the Redemption Division, $4,960,000.

The Rinderpest at Panama.

Intelligence was received to-day at the State Department from the United States Consul at Aspinwall, dated on the 1st inst., that a disease, feared to be the Rinderpest, has broken out among the cattle along the line of the Panama Railroad, and that hundreds are dying daily. The disease, although resembling cattle murrain, is more violent in form, and more fatal in effect; which the Consul states induces the belief that it is the genuine European cattle plague.

National Bank Circulation.

The National Bank-note circulation issued last week amounted to $1,121,780; total amount thus far issued, $266,504,340. The total amount of bonds now held by the United States Treasurer, in trust for circulation of National Banks and for deposits in designated Government depositories, is $355,389,000.

Denial from Ex-Governor Tod.

Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, authorizes his friends to say that the use of his name as one of the Vice-Presidents of the so-called "Johnson National Union Club" is without his authority or consent. Governor Tod has no sympathy with any similar organization, and having always been somewhat careful in the selection of his associates, does not at this late day propose to affiliate with the class of men composing the organization referred to.

Manassas Gap Railroad.

The stockholders of the Manassas Gap Railroad, who have recently been holding a meeting at Alexandria, adjourned yesterday. They determined to borrow $1,250,000, and to accept the new charter, to invite the co-operation of the Valley, the Winchester, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies in the construction of a road from Winchester to Strasburg, and to repair thoroughly their road from Strasburg to Alexandria, even if, in order to get the necessary funds, they had to sell out to the Baltimore Company their road and its franchises between Strasburg and Harrisburg.

The Direct Tax.

The following statement exhibits the amount of direct tax levied in compliance with the Act of Congress, August 5, 1861, on the States below enumerated, together with the actual amount received up to date and the amount still unpaid:—

Direct tax levied on Virginia	$796 918 06
Direct tax paid up to date	193,690 44
Amount remaining unpaid	$603,227 62
Direct tax levied on North Carolina	$485,765 47
Direct tax paid up to date	73 296 10
Total amount remaining unpaid	$416,469 37
Direct tax levied on South Carolina	$309,035 07
Direct tax paid up to date	245 953 62
Total amount remaining unpaid	$63 981 45
Direct tax levied on Tennessee	$569 073 30
Direct tax paid up to date	220,000 00
Total amount remaining unpaid	$309 073 30
Direct tax levied on Arkansas	$222,608 70
Direct tax paid up to date	53,395 32
Total amount remaining unpaid	$169,208 38

Jeff. Davis & Co.

The House Judiciary Committee on Saturday had Judge-Advocate Holt before them, who testified at length upon the case of Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay; their complicity with the assassination conspiracy, and what steps have been taken to bring them to justice; he also furnished the Committee with considerable documentary evidence, so important that they immediately placed an injunction of secrecy upon it, and to-night several members pronounce it sufficient to convict and hang both of them.

Mr. Stansbury.

Henry G. Stansbury, who was yesterday nominated for Supreme Judge, is a native of New York, but moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he studied and practised law for many years. He then went to Cincinnati, and having lived there for some years, went to Newport, Kentucky, to reside, while he practised law in Ohio. He was originally an old Whig, and voted for Buchanan. But in 1860, being a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, he voted for him, and has since been for sustaining the war. Lately he has been here in close and intimate relations with the President, and rumor says he wrote the late veto of the Civil Rights bill, or, at least, prepared the legal part of it. He is about sixty years of age, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the country. It is against his prospects for confirmation that he is from Ohio, which State has already one Judge and the Chief Justice. There is a considerable diversity of opinion as to his confirmation. Nothing will probably be done for some days, as the House has passed a bill, which is now in the Senate, reorganizing the Court, and which only provides for eight Judges besides the Chief Justice. This bill is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and should it be passed, no confirmation will be needed.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday exceeded $1,220,869. The total receipts last week were $3,599,627.

Senator Fessenden

is very unwell and not able to be in his seat.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Chief Justice Chase on Treason Trials—Another Gas Explosion—Murder Trial, Etc. Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Chief Justice Chase is now here, presiding in the United States Circuit Court. Several treason cases, including those of Colonel Kane and others, indicted during the early part of the war, were called and passed over; but the Chief Justice expressed his determination to dispose of them at an early day.

The explosion of gas in the cellar of the Eutaw House, yesterday evening, caused great alarm, and damaged several basement shops, injuring three or four inmates slightly.

The indictment in the Clare murder case has been quashed, and a new trial ordered.

From Boston.

BOSTON, April 17.—G. W. Canney, keeper of a tobacco store at No. 50 South Market street, set fire to his premises last night. He was detected and pursued, when he fired two ineffectual shots at his pursuers, and then shot himself, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. It is reported that he was in pecuniary difficulty, and wanted the amount of insurance on his store.

Fire at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—A fire last night destroyed the patent barrel and bucket manufactory of Guthrie & Sillin, in the Ninth Ward, with a large quantity of staves and other material. The loss is from $15,000 to $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, N. T., April 16.—The Government Commissioners examined and accepted the second section of the Union Pacific Railroad today. The track is now being laid at the rate of a mile per day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Cotton is dull at 37@38c. for middlings. Flour has advanced 10@15c.; sales 11,000 bbls. at $7@$50 for State; $8·60@11 50 for Ohio; $7@8 45 for Western; Southern firmer, 600 bbls. sold at $9 50@15 75; Canada is 10@15c. better; 400 bbls. sold at $7 75@10 25. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales of 13·000 bush at $1·40@1 50 for unsound Milwaukie Club; and 45,000 bush. of White Canada $2 30. Corn firm; but quiet. Beef steady. Pork steady at $26 12 for Mess. Lard heavy at 16¼@18¼c. Whisky dull.

—Mrs. Sigourney's house in Hartford was sold for $10,000.

—Auber, the great composer, is fond of horses and dissipation in his old age.

—There are seventeen paper collar manufactories in New England, and each girl makes about 1800 of them daily.

—Sixty years ago, it is said, there was but one Jew in Boston. Now there are 1800, and they have four synagogues.

—Vermont is gathering a large crop of maple sugar, and the Woodstock *Standard* says the best quality of syrup is freely offered in that neighborhood for $1·25 per gallon, and sugar at corresponding rates.

—Maretzek's opera season (the longest and most prosperous ever given in New York) has thus far extended eighteen weeks, during which time there have been one hundred and eight representations of twenty-three operas. It has also included nineteen matinees.

—The Galt (Canada) *Reporter* regrets to learn from all quarters that the wheat never looked worse after the winter's trials than it does the present season. It is quite brown, and much of it is evidently winter killed. A few weeks of fine growing weather may, however, put a different face on matters. Fears are also entertained for the clover.

—It is reported that ex-Senator Gwin lately had a narrow escape from death. While writing in his room at one of the New Orleans forts, a leaf of his manuscript flew off, and Dr. Gwin started for it upon the run, forgetting the sentinel upon duty. The negro drew his musket upon him, and pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cap failed to explode. Had it gone off, that would have been the end of the ex-Senator.

—One day last week a snake of the genuine flat-headed adder species was found basking in the rays of the sun on the premises of a citizen in Howard street, New Haven. Of course, he was rapidly despatched. On Wednesday the mate of his snakeship was captured in the same street, and near the same spot. What induced the migration of the tribe is for the present a mystery.

—The Charlotte *Times* learns from Colonel William Johnston, President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, that the work of rebuilding is in rapid process of completion. The bridge across the Catawba will be ready for the trains to pass over by the 10th of May, and the entire track relaid to Columbia, thus making the connection with Charleston perfect.

—A five years old boy fell into a well thirty feet deep at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, a few days ago. The men were all gone, and there were no neighbors within half a mile. His mother let down a rope and drew him almost up, when he fell back to the bottom. She then went down and brought him up, and neither of them are the worse for it.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, April 17, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull but steady this morning. Reading Railroad was the most active on the list, with sales at from 52@52¼, the latter rate a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 30¼@30½, an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley at 61¼@61½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 30¼@30½, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32¼@33½, the latter rate a slight advance. 117½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56 for Pennsylvania Railroad; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 53 for Norristown; 30 for Elmira common; 39 for Catawissa common; and 45½ for Northern Central.

In Government bonds there was very little doing. 7·30s sold at 101. 104¼ was bid for 5-20s; 104½ for 6s of 1881; and 92½ for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86@87; New City 6s at 92½; and old do. at 88.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19½; 70½ was bid for Second and Third; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 68 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Hestonville; and 25¼ for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in demand, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29¼ for Mechanics'; 101 for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 54½ for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 57 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15, no change; Delaware Division at 50, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 23¾, an advance of ¼; 31½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 115 for Morris Canal preferred.

Oil shares are very dull. Ocean sold at 8¾.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Call loans are offered in great abundance at 5 per cent., and lower rates would be accepted from leading houses. Best commercial paper sells at 6@7 per cent.; good at 8@9; and ordinary at 10@15 per cent. The bank statement shows a further large gain in deposits, legal tenders, and circulation, with a moderate loss of coin, and a small addition to the loans and discounts. It is a long time since money was so cheap and abundant. In ordinary times a general speculative movement in stocks for an advance would be inaugurated, but thus far no symptoms of general speculation are noticed.

"It is understood that the Treasury Department has a funding scheme under consideration, and will soon commence operations. It is to be hoped that the Secretary will not repeat the mistakes of his predecessor, and break down, by offering too low a rate of interest and too short bonds. Six per cent. is not a high rate to pay, and the Secretary should not fail of funding his temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, and compound notes, by reserving the option of paying off six per cent. bonds after five, ten, or twenty years even. The Secretar will do his duty if he succeeds, during his term of office, in funding the debt into long six per cents., and retires enough debt to comply with the law, establishing a sinking fund reasonably.

"Foreign Exchange is more active, and leading sterling is quoted 107@107½ for 60 days, and Francs, 5·25; Commercial Sterling, 106¾@107."

—The total circulation of the National Banks of Boston on April 2, as officially reported by the Massachusetts Secretary of State, amounted to $858,603. The circulation of the National Banks in the State, out of Boston, and in South Boston, at the same period, was $2,660,769.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$10000	Susq Can bs	60	100 sh	N Penna	30¼
$6000	do	60	100 sh	do b5	30½
$530	do	59	18 sh	do	30½
$3000	Pa 6s trans	87	4 sh	do	30½
$200	do	86	41 sh	do	30¾
$700	do	87	26 sh	Reading	52
$600	City 6s old	88	40 sh	do	52
$2100	do	88	300 sh	do b5	52¼
$2400	City 6s, new	92½	200 sh	do s30	52
$1000	do	92½	100 sh	do b5	52¼
$800	do	92¾	60 sh	Del. Div	50
$5000	do	92½	200 sh	N Y & Mid b5	7¼
$600	do	92½	100 sh	do	7¼
$2100	U S 7·30s Jne 101		100 sh	do	7¼
$300	Pa Wr Loan	99½	18 sh	do	6
400 sh	Susq Can	15	100 sh	Catawissa pf	30¾
300 sh	do s30wn	15	100 sh	do s30	30½
4 sh	Leh Val	61¼	100 sh	Phil & Erie	32½
19 sh	do	61¼	200 sh	Ocean b30	8½

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M.	125½	12 M.	125¾
11 A M.	125½	1 P. M.	125

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	125½	125¾
American Silver, 1s and 2s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	110	112
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	⅛
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	125½	125¾
American Silver, 1s and 2s	119	..

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	"	June, 1864	10½	10¾
"	"	July, 1864	9¾	10
"	"	August, 1864	9¼	9½
"	"	October, 1864	8¼	8½
"	"	Dec., 1864	7¼	7½
"	"	May, 1865	4¾	5
"	"	August, 1865	3¼	3½
"	"	Sept., 1865	2¾	3
"	"	October, 1865	2¼	2½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 17.—There is a steady home consumptive demand for Flour, but there is a total absence of any demand for shipment. About 2000 barrels, principally Northwestern extra family, were disposed of at $8 75@9 50 for common and fancy lots, including 700 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $9 50@10 50; small lots of superfine at $6·25@7

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Disinherited Brooks.

From the Tribune.

The *Express* devotes its columns day after day, to certificates from its Copperhead confreres that its editor has been badly treated in the late decision of the House that he was not elected to that body. We trust he will succeed next fall thereby, in gaining what he never yet had had—a regular Democratic nomination for Congress. Hitherto he had nominated himself, and then compelled the bulk of the party to support him by threatening its whole ticket with the opposition of his mythical "Constitutional Union" party. Now let him have a regular nomination, and let Mr. Dodge be fairly pitted against him, and we will see where he comes out. Meantime, we again urge the friends of Mr. Dodge to print a pamphlet edition of Mr. Dawes' speech, and place a copy in the hands of every voter in the district who can read. That is the only reply that can be needed to the infamous calumnies on Congress which the *Express* is industriously raking from every foul source, and printing from day to day.

The *Express* talks of a Mr. Baldwin as having been expelled from his seat in the House by "the radicals." Mr. Baldwin never had a seat in the present House. He was expelled by the voters of the District, who saw fit to elect Rowland E. Trowbridge over him by the rather respectable majority of 710. (See *Tribune Almanac* for 1865, page 64.) It may have been very naughty on the part of the voters to do this; but the House couldn't help that. But that happened to be the smallest Republican majority given in any district in the State; so Mr. Baldwin tried to "wring in" over it. The House didn't see fit to let him; whereupon it gets badly abused in the *Express*. That may not be pleasant; but we think it preferable to seating a Copperhead from a district in place of a Republican who has 710 majority.

The Fisheries.

From the Times.

We observe in some quarters an inclination to discuss the question of the fisheries in a more warlike temper than existing circumstances appear to warrant. "Shall we have war for the fisheries?" is the suggestive interrogatory with which an influential contemporary starts upon the discussion. And the tone maintained throughout harmonizes with this the initiatory note. An unfriendly attitude is attributed to the Provinces, with whose Governments our contemporary would have us refuse to negotiate. "A temporary arrangement" with Great Britain is proposed as the only proper course, preliminary to a general settlement of accounts between the two countries, including not alone the fisheries and reciprocity in general, but also "our claims for shipping destroyed; our relations with Canada; the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the boundary in the Northwest." Pending the adjustment of these questions, we are to be prepared to give British craft "a broadside, if it sinks them."

It is only fair to presume that our contemporary does not desire to provoke—or to have our Government provoke—war with Great Britain. Neither country can afford wantonly to encounter hostilities, and therefore neither should be indifferent to what is not unlikely to produce them. But to deal with the fishery question in the spirit manifested and recommended by our cotemporary would be, inevitably, to produce grave international complications, and to render war extremely probable.

Even this would be tolerable were there no other way of settling the difficulty. Had our rights in the fishing grounds suffered any grievous invasion, or had our claims or our honor been subject to outrage, the country would listen but to one appeal, and that of the most decisive kind.

But, so far as our knowledge extends, there has been neither outrage nor threats of outrage. The difficulty exists, but it exists as a consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was our own act, the results of which cannot be said to have taken us unawares. Thus far nothing has occurred for which we were not prepared, and there has yet been no sign on the part of the Provinces of any intention to move in the matter harshly or recklessly. On the contrary, it is known that the Canadian Government is striving to effect an arrangement with the sister provinces, with the view of preventing hasty and unfriendly steps by any of them; and with provincial confederation we may look for the removal of the causes of apprehension arising from separate and comparatively irresponsible proceedings by the minor colonies.

The true plan, however, is to leave the whole subject in the hands of our National Government. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have evinced a full understanding of all the points involved; and the information supplied to Congress by the State Department shows that no trouble is at present anticipated. Mr. Seward is evidently attending to the business, which may and should be disposed of peacefully and satisfactorily. The duty of the press, it seems to us, is meanwhile to sustain the Government in any negotiation it may undertake; and this will best be done by avoiding as far as possible all needless causes of irritation and offense.

The Financial Problem of the Country—Necessity of Understanding and Solving It

From the Herald.

The Loan bill has become a law by the signature of the President to it. So far the wants of the Government as regards its accruing debt obligations are provided for until the next session of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to meet the bonds or securities that will be due by such means as he may have, or by changing one form of indebtedness for another. This ample power conferred on him is fortunately limited, however, by restrictions that will prevent an undue contraction of the currency, or any serious disturbance of the finances, business, or values of the country. Had his power not been limited he might bring irretrievable disasters upon us by attempting to carry out the bullionist theory he enunciated in his speeches last year, and the resumption vagaries of those who clamor for the instant return to specie payments.

The only people in the community that could be benefited by a forced contraction of the currency are the fundholders. Their property would be increased in value twenty-five to thirty per cent. at once, and the property of every one else decreased the same amount. It is gratifying to perceive, therefore, that Congress has been sufficiently enlightened and patriotic to view the matter properly, and to resist the powerful influence of the fundholding interest. Two important objects, then, have been attained in the passage of this amended Loan bill—the accruing indebtedness has been provided for, and we are safe for the next eight months from those evils that would befall us by tampering with the currency. We may breathe freely and go on with our business without fear of any great change during this period.

But what of the future? How are we going to establish a sound financial and monetary system that will not create and perpetuate monopolies, that will not oppress the people and be a burden upon labor? How shall we continue to bear the weight of an enormous debt and provide for its liquidation in such a manner that the people will not chafe under it and be tempted to repudiate? What plan can be devised to make this great and rich country the financial centre of the world, instead of being, as we are now, the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to Europe? These are questions that demand our serious consideration. Some of them are intimately connected with the adjustment of our national finances and system of currency, and will press upon us for an early solution.

Our public men and the people ought to begin to educate themselves about this important matter. At present they are ignorant. Their ideas are very crude and limited. Under a former and very different state of things, anterior to the war, we drifted along smoothly because we had no great national debt, and our immense productions of cotton, gold, and other things, drained from us annually, made us easy and supplied us with luxuries from abroad. But a great revolution has taken place in our financial and monetary situation. It is necessary now to have a sound and well-established system. If we do not we shall be more than ever tributary to Europe, and the laboring classes of this country will be brought to a level with those of the Old World.

We have only to look at the crude notions on finance which Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, exhibited, which even Mr. McCulloch, who was one of the Treasury officials with Mr. Chase, and who inaugurated our present system, exhibits, and which most of our public men evince, to understand how much this country has to learn, and how necessary it is that we set about educating ourselves. A man may be a very good lawyer or banker and yet be ignorant on the subject of national finances. The consequence of not understanding the subject properly has been that we commenced wrong when a change was forced upon us by the war, have been going wrong since, and ought at once to begin upon a sound basis.

It is true we have not felt the evils of this mischievous policy very much up to the present time, because the immense production of the precious metals and the two or three hundred millions' worth of cotton that has come out of the South since the war closed have kept us going swimmingly along; but we must feel it unless there be a change. Imagine what a condition we should have been in if we had not had these two to three hundred millions' worth of cotton, which has been equal to so much gold; equal, in fact, to five years' production of the California mines. Imagine this, and then it will be perceived what a crisis the mischievous financial policy of Mr. Chase would have brought upon us. But we cannot drift on much longer without great danger. We must have a radical and sound change.

The evils most to be feared, if the present state of things should be continued, would be from the accumulation and absorption of the wealth of the country in the hands of the few, from monopolies, from the power of the fundholders over the labor and productions of the country and over the Government itself, and from the inevitable tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. England, before the great European war against France and Napoleon, had three hundred and fifty thousand landed proprietors. Now there are but forty five thousand. Thus wealth has accumulated in the hands of the few, while pauperism has increased in a fearful degree. This is the natural consequence of an enormous debt in the hands of fundholders, who by this power have enriched themselves, while the laboring classes have been reduced to the lowest point of subsistence or to pauperism.

That is one side of the alternative. Let us look on the other; let us take France for example. This country contracted an enormous debt also during the revolutionary wars, but she expunged it in part by the prompt process of repudiation, and, of course, by terrible suffering; but in part also by confiscating the lands of the rich. There were eighty thousand landed proprietors in France before the Revolution; now there are four millions five hundred thousand. Thus different results have been produced in the two countries, but both attended with unparalleled evils. France passed through streams of blood, long periods of unexampled suffering, national dishonor and loss of liberty; England ended in perpetuating an enormous debt that rests like an incubus upon the industry of the country, with a vast and oppressive monopoly of wealth in the hands of the fundholders, and with a more widespread and deep-seated pauperism than ever existed in any civilized country. Let us avoid the fate of both France and England in this respect. But unless we be careful, we shall not. Having a vast and virgin country, with wonderful natural resources, may help us to stave off the evil, but it will come, for all that, unless we avoid the errors of France and England, and change our present financial policy.

The first step taken should be to legislate the so-called national banks out of existence within a reasonable time. They constitute an immense moneyed monopoly of the fundholders that can control the resources and business of the country for the advantage of the few, and will have the power of controlling the Government itself. Such a stupendous mistake as the creation of these banks was never committed before by any men calling themselves statesmen. Admitting that their circulation will amount to only three hundred millions, the amount prescribed by the present law, they will make about forty-five millions of dollars a year out of the public. That is, they make seven per cent. on the bonds deposited, and about eight per cent. on the profits of their circulation, including interest and discount. They pay the Government, or the people, nothing for the privilege of this circulation.

Even the Bank of England, with all its advantages to the Government, pays the Government a handsome percentage for its circulation. There never was a greater fraud upon the people than these national banks. They are dangerous at the same time. The profits on this circulation alone, placed at compound interest, would liquidate the entire national debt in about forty years. The next step should be to consolidate the whole debt, and make a uniform and reduced rate of interest. A sinking fund, looking to the extinguishment of the debt in forty or fifty years, should also be established. This would give stability and confidence, and would lighten the burdens of the people.

The greenback legal tenders ought to be the currency of the country, the same as Bank of England notes are in Great Britain. There should be a central establishment at the commercial metropolis similar to the Bank of England, over which the Government should have proper control, and all bank notes, if there should be others in circulation, ought to be redeemed in legal tenders. It is impossible to go into the details of such measures here, but they are practicable, necessary to save us from the evils we are running into, and are sound in principle. If we would avoid the evils of a vast moneyed oligarchy, which a great national debt tends to create through the fundholders, we should begin at once to provide against it.

We see what has been the result in England—the absorption of all the wealth of the country in the hands of a few, and the depression of the laboring masses to the lowest degree. We see the same tendency in France now, notwithstanding the immense number of landed proprietors there. The number of these are becoming less every year by the same absorbing process—the poor becoming poorer, and the rich richer. It has been and still is so in every country with a great national debt. Let us begin in time, then, to avert similar evils from our great, happy, and virgin country. And let us hope that statesmen may be found who can comprehend and grapple the subject. Thus, not only will the well-being of the laboring masses be preserved, but we may become what England is now, the moneyed centre of the world.

Underwood.

From the World.

There is a judge down in Virginia who has already given to an astonished world several extraordinary decisions. His name ought to be Underbrush, and he ought to be cleared out at once. The fact is, his name is Underwood, and there is but one judge on earth greater than he, and *his* name is Dick Busteed. Underwood is judge of the District Court of Virginia; and if he is an authority on law ("and if the court knows itself, and she think she do, it am"), why then the hopes that made happy so many hearts throughout the land when the peace proclamation was issued, only a few days ago, are suddenly and cruelly crushed! It now appears that, in uttering that proclamation, the President of the United States was unfortunate enough to hold altogether different views with regard to its importance and efficiency from those of Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia. Consequently, Judge Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia, has set aside the proclamation as a thing of no account whatever. The Rebellion is revived. There is, and can be, no peace. The Southern States are still in deadly opposition to the Government of the United States. Would that the President, before declaring peace throughout the country, had only asked Judge Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia, if he might do it!

It seems that some time ago somebody booted or otherwise injured or maltreated one of those angelic beings called, under the new dispensation, by the spirited epithets at once tender and descriptive—a "colored" boy. We quote the following from the record, lest our readers should consider it a burlesque:—"He was tried before the provost judge, under the Freedmen's Bureau, for assaulting and injuring a negro boy, and found guilty, and sentenced to pay five hundred dollars *to the boy (!)* and to be imprisoned till paid." It is easy to imagine that under such a sentence as this, the sentenced person, however able to pay the black mail, would prefer imprisonment, for some time any how.

The prisoner's name was Thomas Javin, and to prison he went. The crime was a refusal to obey the Freedmen's Bureau in paying the small sum of five hundred dollars to "a colored boy" and his immediate friends, who were to share the money. It is probably one out of a thousand cases conceived, concocted, and conducted by the Freedmen's Bureau. It is only one of many thousands which the Civil Rights law will stimulate the black mailers to get up everywhere. But when the Peace Proclamation was issued, Mr. Javin's friends took advantage of the habeas corpus, and brought the prisoner before Judge Underwood under that writ. Judge Underwood remanded him to custody. He decided that the Peace Proclamation did not apply to such cases. He went further. "He held that this proclamation, in excepting Texas, practically declared that the Rebellion continued to exist. As long, therefore, as Texas is excepted, the writ could not apply to such cases as that of Javin (in Virginia!) even if the Proclamation was legal, which is boldly denied by some of the ablest jurists," as quoth Underwood.

Altogether the best part of the whole performance is the statement of a radical print in Washington, that the Javin case was a "feeler," to be followed, if successful, by the release of Jeff. Davis under a similar writ. The great, good, powerful, and patriotic Judge Underwood has blocked that little game of the secessionists, and it is now confidently asserted that neither the pardon of the President, nor the combined powers of Congress, and the army and navy of the United States, could take Davis out of Fortress Monroe without the consent of Judge Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia.

There is to be seen almost daily, in the Capitol, a gentleman who sits with a broom-brush in hand, at the door of a small apartment, displaying the conspicuous sign—"Exclusively for members and officers of the Senate only." This colored gentleman, occupying this important official position, has an idea that he owns the Capitol, and that he is the Government of the United States. Stanton was similarly impressed during the time of war, and now Judge Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia, seems to be bitten by the same mania.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON. JOHN W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTITUTE, on

THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1866.

Subject—"Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?"

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 4 12 7t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27,

At the Office of the President,

No. 417 ARCH STREET,

At 3 30 P. M.

4 13 11t* SIMON POEY, Secretary.

OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers.

4 10 14 17 21 24 30 * JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

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3 17 6

FINANCIAL.

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U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 3 6

HARPER, DURNEY & CO BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 2m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE, 3 22§rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-ware.

3 30§

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 2 21 1m*rp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
200 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices. 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS. GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 50c. to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628 HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Who sells and Retails.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OLD OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and Warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order altered and repaired. 46

PROSPECTUS OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 80 feet, demonstrating the existence of three separate veins or ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold; the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 21th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $210 62 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully, BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 464 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street (Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 9 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ, 3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT street, WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring and Summer, on THURSDAY, April 5. 4 4 12t*

BONNETS! BONNETS!

BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. CILL & CO., 3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO fine steel spring braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be particularly experienced by LADIES attending crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.

IN FACT for the promenade or house, the church, theatre or car they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, 3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE, 12 3 tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, And Curers of the Celebrated "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR CURED HAMS Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO,
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.

FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S Tobacco and Cigar Store, 3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

The most liberal discount allowed. One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed. One door below Seventh street.

DEARING MURDER.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

SCENE AT THE COUNTY PRISON.

THE PRISONER PRESENT.

PROBST GUILTY OF ALL THE MURDERS

RENDITION OF THE VERDICT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Coroner's inquest in the great murder case took place at the County Prison. A large number of witnesses were present and examined, among them the boy "Willie," the only surviving member of the Dearing family.

The murderer was present during the entire investigation, which lasted five hours. He exhibited entire self-possession during the entire proceeding, and did not wince in the least when confronted with all the evidences of his guilt.

The jury returned a verdict that all the murders were committed by Probst.

Below we give a full account of the inquest;—

TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dolan sworn.—My first name is Elizabeth; I live now in Burlington, New Jersey, in Pearl street, at Mr. Tracey's; I lived at Mr. Dearing's since last September; I know the prisoner; he came there six weeks ago last Friday; I was there all the time that he was; I asked my nephew to turn him away because I did not like him; he used to wear his hat all the time in the house, and always broken down; I never seen any bad habits in him; I left them about 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; my daughter came with me to Burlington; she went home to get some clothes; she remained with me till Saturday; she left me on the 7 o'clock boat on Saturday morning; that was the last I saw of her until I saw her in the ice-box at the undertaker's; she was my daughter; she was dressed in a thin black dress, with a white flower in it, a black velvet bonnet (a bonnet was shown to the witness, which she recognized as the one); she had furs on (furs shown and recognized); she had on a black cloak (cloak shown and recognized); those things she had on when she left me. (Another bonnet was here shown which was recognized by witness as belonging to her daughter.) She had some compound interest notes when she left me; I gave them to her to get changed; she had them in her pocket-book, in the satchel, when she left me; I handed them to her; she had a gold chain, rings, and little things that she bought for the children. A nubia, covered with blood and dirt, was here shown to witness, which she recognized as belonging to Mrs Dearing. The pocket-book which witness gave to her daughter, with the money in, was shown her and recognized; also, another purse belonging to Mrs. Dearing. A snuff-box was recognized as belonging to Mr. Dearing. also, a necktie, which she said she made herself; she further recognized a carpet-bag as her own; it was the one, she said, which her daughter took with her; a shirt in it was recognized as one that she had made for Mr. Leering; she also recognized a razor box, powder flask, six-shooting revolver, comb, and several other things; the revolver, she said, Mr. Dearing kept by his bed; he frequently fired it off to frighten away the rats; he also had another revolver about the house; he also had two long guns. A coat was here shown witness, but she did not recognize it as be onging to Mr. Dearing; she recognized another shirt as belonging to Mr. Dearing; this one she made herself; another one she recognized as seeing about the house; a shoe brush was recognized, also a handkerchief and linen collar of Mr. Dearing's, a spool of black cotton, a breastpin of Mrs. Dearing's; a spool of white cotton she recognized as the one she placed in her daughter's satchel.

Witness thought she recollected the large axe which was found at the back of the house with blood on it; it was not long in the house, she said; another axe with a smaller handle was recognized; a plush cap shown was recognized as Cornelius', and a black Kossuth hat as Mr. Dearing's; she further recognized a light coat and pants as belonging to the prisoner; the pair of heavy shoes found in the house were recognized as belonging to Mr. Dearing.

The witness continued.—I have seen Mr. Dearing counting money; I suppose that he has counted thousands or dollars before that man (pointing to prisoner); Mr. Dearing sometimes kept money in the house; the prisoner was discharged by Mr. Dearing last October; when he was going down the road I heard him swear; he looked very angry; I said then that if he was to catch Christy by himself he would be a gone sucker; this was the remark I made; I knew the boy Cornelius; saw his body; he was lying beside Mr. Dearing; I have seen Anthony and the boy (Cornelius) together; they worked together; never knew them to have hard words; Cornelius was a quiet boy; I had a dread of the prisoner all the time; no one in the house would speak to the prisoner except Mr. Dearing; he only came in to his meals and then went out again; he never took his hat off; I never sat at the table with him; my daughter has done so.

Theodore Mitchell, sworn.—I reside at No. 1629 Arch street; I knew Mr. Dearing, and am the owner of the place on which he lived; he was at my house on Saturday morning, between eight and nine o'clock; he was in the habit of calling at least once a week; he rents the place of me; I gave him half the place, with the understanding that he was to carry on the business in the carnival to make purchases, and do his general trade in the way of cattle, and whatever net profit there might be was to be equally divided; about a quarter before nine o'clock on Saturday morning he observed to me that he was to meet a young woman at the steamboat; as soon as he mentioned this, I observed to him that the sooner he left my house the better, as it was a quarter of nine, and he would have no more than time to get there; he then left; he reported to me a sale of two cattle, for which he was to receive ninety-five dollars; he brought to me eighty-six dollars; he remarked for me to put down the ninety-five, and he would give me the other nine afterwards; he then observed that he wanted some money; I asked him how much; he said about ten dollars; I counted him out ten dollars and charged it; he had a pocket-book with him then, but I did not not see any money in it; Mr. Dearing kept no bank account; his whole financial operations were transacted by me; he has brought large sums of money to me; he would frequently make payments of a thousand dollars, sometimes two thousand, and sometimes three thousand; these were of frequent occurrence; my books will show every transaction; I visited his place often when the weather was pleasant; the last time I was there was about two weeks before the murder; I recollect seeing some person there who appeared to be about the size and general build of the prisoner; (a watch was shown witness); I can't say that I do recognize it; I believe that he had a silver watch with a white dial; on that morning Mr Dearing wore a dark grey suit; I think he had a slouch hat; my interviews with him would probably average weekly.

Mrs. Dolan recalled (watch and chain shown).—I don't't recognize the watch; the chain was my daughter's; I handed it to her on Saturday morning; it came from Dublin; Mr Dearing had a small watch with a hand broken off; he kept it on the mantelpiece; saw it the last day I was there; there was no chain to it.

Abraham R. Everett, sworn.—I live in Stone-house lane, in the next house to Mr. Deering; I knew him; guess my place is about a quarter of a mile off; saw him alive last on Friday morning a week; was on the place on Wednesday morning; my wife was over there the night before; she wanted to know if the family was away, as she could not see anybody about; she said that they had not been for the papers since Friday; when I came home on Wednesday morning she told me and I went over to the stable where the horses were; found them in a state of starvation; I merely went to look after the condition of things; it was about 11 o'clock; fancing that the animals were so thirsty, I went to the trough and found a bucket; there was no water in the trough; it looked as if there had been no water in it for some time; I took the bucket and filled it with water; when I opened the door on the south side of the barn, and threw one of the horses some water, he nearly jumped on me, because he was so thirsty; and another horse drank nearly ten buckets of water; I took the old horse to the ditch, and I suppose that he drank there about fifteen minutes, straight ahead; this was the bay horse; all the horses were loose but one; the young colt, which I first found, I carried four buckets of water; thought I would not give him any more; gave him three forks full of hay; then I got down into the place where the bodies were found; walked over the hay that covered them; did not know it then; this time my wife and half-brother came over; there was only one door open; that was the door next to the road on the north side; the inside of the place was quite dark; I went along the entry; picked up a hat; my wife recognized it as Mr. Dearing's; placed it on a pin; went into the corn-crib, saw several barrels with corn in; went out and around the sheds; said to my wife that it was strange there was nobody about; found a pig in the pen; it made three efforts to get up; then went and looked in one of the windows of the dwelling; things looked scattered around; went to the other window and looked in there; sent for my brother-in-law to come down; he hadn't got back from town; then sent for my half-brother; when he came we pushed up the winoow and went in; I went ahead; the doors were all fastened; got in the north window that faces the porch; opened the kitchen door, as it was dark; things were in confusion; then went up stairs and found things about the same there; came down and then went out; then I went home; we all started at the same time; did not go again till I was sent for; the appearance of the yard was rough; saw the wagon; did not notice a piece of meat in it; I never saw the prisoner at a closer distance than six hundred yards; couldn't tell at that distance whether he was a black or a white man; can't tell whether the prisoner is the man or not; I did not see any marks of blood about when I was there. (A black Kossuth hat was shown witness.) He didn't think it was the one that he picked up in the stable, although it was the same kind of a one.

Mrs. Jane Greenwell sworn.—I live at Frankford road and Lehigh avenue; I knew Mr. Dearing about a year; I stand in the market, at Thirteenth and South; he bought meat of me every week; I sold him six pounds of meat last Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock; he pulled out his watch and told me what time it was; his watch looked to me like a gold one, but I didn't notice it particularly; he told me he was in a hurry, as he was going to Mr. Mitchell's, and to the steamboat landing to meet his niece; he didn't pay me for the meat as there was a running account between my husband and Mr. Dearing; he had his wagon with him; he was three hours earlier than usual on that Saturday.

John Gould, sworn.—I lived at Mr. Wiles', Jones' lane; I knew Mr. Dearing about four months; I knew the hired man; he passed our house four or five times a day; I saw him last Friday afternoon with his hired man, the prisoner, and his boy, Cornelius, in the meadows; Mr Everett came down to our house last Tuesday evening; he said he hadn't seen Mr. Dearing for several days, and said that he would go over and see if there was anything the matter the next day; he came to me the next day, and I went up to Dearing's; we found the things there just as he has described them; after we went home and had dinner we went back; prompted by curiosity, I went into the barn and saw what I thought was a stocking, and found it was a foot; I said to Mr. Wiles:—"Here is a man either dead or asleep;" he came to me, and when we touched it we found it was a dead body; he went for his brother-in-law, Mr. William Everett, and I went for Mr. John Everett; this was about two o'clock; we then uncovered the bodies, and found the dead bodies of a man and woman; I recognized Mr. Dearing by his clothes; he had on a grey suit and a brown overcoat; I didn't recognize the female at all; I couldn't describe her dress; I stayed around with the neighbors; Mr. Wiles notified the authorities; I remained there till they came; I passed through the barn, but other people found the other bodies in the crib; they were all covered with hay; I walked over the hay; it was about four feet algo over the bodies; the foot had got uncovered by somebody walking over it; there were several tons of hay over the bodies; we saw that the throats of the victims were cut; these are the prisoner's clothes (meaning a check suit which was offered.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson sworn.—I live at Stamford's lane, below Stone House lane; I knew Mr. Dearing; I don't know their hired man; I saw Mr. Dearing at half-past nine o'clock last Saturday week, on Second street, opposite Mifflin; Mr. Dearing got out of his wagon and came to me, and said that he had been to meet Miss Dolan, but that he had missed her; the boat had been there at half-past eight and he had got there at nine; while we were talking she came along; he said i'm glad I met her or I would have gone home alone; but there was no use for him to go home as he had to go to Mr. Mitchell's; he said that's her, i know she's bewildered, and is asking that lady the way; he said hasn't she a bundle? I said I believe she has a satchel in her hand; it was something like that (valise shown to witness); he turned up second to Moore, and this woman got into the wagon and I didn't see him any more afterwards; she had on a black dress; I said ain't that woman in black? he said no, but she had a black cloak on, and dark furs, and looks black from here; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Robert Wiles.—I live on Johnson's lane; I knew Mr. Dearing; I didn't know his hired man; after I went over to Dearing's house last Wednesday I examined the wagon, and found a piece of meat under the seat; it was turning black; John Gould called me to see a foot that he had discovered; I saw the foot; I said, "John, touch it;" he did so, and found it was cold; I went after my brother-in-law and the neighbors; I came back, and went into the stable; we went back to the barn, and uncovered the bodies, and I went to the station-house; I didn't see any blood about the stable or yard; I didn't know Miss Dolan.

Officer Dawson Mitchell sworn.—I live at No. 427 Moore street; I was down at Dearing's on Thursday; I found the body of the boy Cornelius; I looked around the place and looked all over the hay; somebody said they didn't believe this boy could be guilty of the murder; somebody said there was a pair of drawers and a shirt over at the haystack; I went over there and felt around the haystack and after awhile I felt the boy's body; I saw the chief detective and told him about it, and the boy's body we had removed; I found this axe (meaning the short-handled one) in the ditch, about two feet from the bridge towards the house; it had hair on it when I picked it up.

Lavinia Whiteman sworn.—I live at 716 N. Front street; I rent a room there; Christian Howard keeps it; I know the prisoner; I saw him last Saturday night week at 8 o'clock; he was alone; didn't knock when he came in; I was in the kitchen; the woman called me out, and I went down in the barroom; he was there; I drank once with him; he didn't say much; I went into the kitchen again; it was 12 o'clock when I went to bed; he stayed all night; at 7 o'clock he left the house; he gave me a two-dollar bill and a one-dollar bill; that was all the money he gave me; he had a gold watch and a silver watch; that is the gold watch and chain; he had on a light suit of clothes.

The Coroner here ordered the prisoner to stand up, which he did. Witness—That is the man; I know him; he gave me the money at night; he had a pistol with him; I think that is it; he had about seven drinks; he came about eight o'clock and went out again and came back; I never heard the prisoner speak of Jacob Yunker; I was up when he left in the morning; his right hand had no thumb on it.

Charles Allgier sworn.—I live at No. 478 North Third street; saw the prisoner last Wednesday, about ten o'clock in the morning; he came into my store and said he had a watch to sell; I told him I didn't care about buying watches, I wanted to sell them; he said he was hard up, and wanted the money; he offered this watch for sale; he said he wanted $5 for it; I offered him $4; he said he couldn't sell it for that, as he had paid $15 for it; he said if I gave him $4 50 I could have it; I said the watch was not worth that to me; and he said I could have it, as he wanted the money, and I gave him the $4 for it; he had no other watch that I saw; I saw he had one thumb off, and asked him where he lost it; he said in a battle near Richmond; he said he was a carpenter, and came from Waldshut; the conversation was in German.

William Dearing, testified—That's papa's watch; that isn't papa's chain; papa had a silver watch, too. But he didn't carry it; that's my little axe; I used to chop wood with it. (This witness also identified some clothing and a piece of jewelry as belonging in the house.)

Susan Smith sworn.—I live at No. 15 Willow street; I know the prisoner; I saw him last Sunday evening; I went into Mr. Lickfeld's at 6 o'clock and saw this prisoner there; I came out again, and he was standing in the door; he said to me, "Where do you live?" I said, "Come, and I'll show you;" he went around to the house, and asked me if I would have a drink; I said yes; we both drank a glass of mead; I asked him to go up in my room; he went with me, and he stood before the stove and said "I won't stay here. I slept with a girl on Saturday night;" I said, "Well, ain't you going to give me nothing for my trouble of coming up here?" he took out a little pocket-book and gave me a $2 bill; that is the pocket-book; it was on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Greenville; I said it wasn't good; he said yes it is, for I've got two more, and if it isn't I'll give you some more to-morrow; he showed me the other two notes; he didn't stay ten minutes; I went to Mr. Lockfeld's and told him not to keep any of the notes, as they were bad; the prisoner was there at the time, and he took out a silver watch, with the long hand broken, and told me to take it as security till he would pay her the $2; I said no, I won't, for you'll have me arrested for stealing the watch; he said I've got a pistol; I said I don't want your pistol; I saw the prisoner again on Thursday at 6 o'clock; I said Are you going to give me good money for that note? he said, I'll give you it to-morrow; that is the last I saw of him; there was nobody with him any time I saw him; I noticed he had the thumb off his right hand; I asked him how he lost it; he said, in a battle near Richmond.

William Lickfeldt, sworn.—I live at No. 445 New Market street; I keep a boarding house to my own; I know that man (meaning the prisoner); he came to my place last Sunday week after dinner; he was alone; he drank a glass of beer; he went away and came back on Monday morning; he sat down and had a glass of beer; there was nobody with him; he asked to a man in the bar-room; he had a silver watch and a gold chain; he stayed there on Monday; stayed all night till Tuesday; they were playing dice during the evening for beer; at dinner time, Tuesday, he left; on Wednesday morning he came back again alone; he stayed till night; he sat with his hat over his eyes; I asked him what was the matter with him; he said he didn't feel well, as he had been on a spree the night before; on Wednesday evening he was talking with Heinrich Baer; they went away together; I next saw him on Thursday, I think, but I'm not sure; I can't tell whether it was on Wednesday or Thursday; it was the day after the murder was discovered, for the detectives were there looking for him; they asked for a suspicious looking man; the prisoner was in the bar-room while the detectives were there; when he first came he had this valise; he told me to keep it for him; I took it and gave it to the police; I kept it because he didn't pay for the beer; he spent nearly $3 when he first came; he paid for his lodgings; I saw a silver watch; he had no companion with him; a small man came and asked for Heinrich Baer, with another man; I said yes, you can find them down Front street; he went, and when he came back I asked him if he saw them, and he said yes; I then had Heinrich Baer arrested; that is, after I heard of the murder.

Heinrich Baer, sworn—I live at the corner of Front and Coates; I know the prisoner; he belonged to the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the same that I belonged to, Company L; I met him at Lickfeld's last Wednesday; Probst, the prisoner, told me that he had been inquiring for me; I took it and gave it to the police; I kept it because he didn't pay for the beer; he spent nearly $3 when he first came; he paid for his lodgings; I saw a silver watch; he had no companion with him; a small man came and asked for Heinrich Baer, with another man; I said yes, you can find them down Front street; he went, and when he came back I asked him if he saw them, and he said yes; I then had Heinrich Baer arrested; that is, after I heard of the murder.

Heinrich Baer, sworn—I live at the corner of Front and Coates; I know the prisoner; he belonged to the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the same that I belonged to, Company L; I met him at Lickfeld's last Wednesday; Probst, the prisoner, told me that he had been inquiring for me; I saw him on Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock; we drank a couple of glasses of beer; I saw him have a chain similar to this and part of the watch sticking out of his pocket; I don't know who her it was a gold or silver one; he afterwards asked me if I would like to purchase a pistol; this is the one; I said, "No. I don't buy any pistols;" I didn't see his pocket-book; he paid for the beer with a fifty-cent note; I saw no larger money; I asked him whether he would loan me seventy-five cents; he said he couldn't spare any, as he was going to Germany to-morrow morning; we went out together; I left him on the side walk; told him I was going to my supper, and that was the last I saw of him.

John Fross sworn.—I know the prisoner; his name is Adolphe Probst; I was in the same regiment with him; I was in Company G and he in Company L; haven't seen him since he left the Brockley Hospital till to day; he was in the cook-house.

Charles Ross sworn.—I attend to boarders for Mr Lickfeld; I know the prisoner; John Fross came last Thursday, and asked for the prisoner; I saw the prisoner have two watches and two pistols, a small one and a large one; that is one of them; this is one of the watches, the other is a silver one; one of the hands was broken off the silver watch; I didn't see him have much money; the prisoner came to Lickfeld's on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock; he came there again on Monday morning at 10 o'clock; Monday night he stayed all night; he left on Tuesday morning, after breakfast, and came back on Wednesday about noon; he was not there on Wednesday night; he returned on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock; he left on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock; I never saw anybody in company with him; he came alone and went away alone.

Officer William Green sworn.—On Friday morning I heard they were after parties implicated in the murder; Mr. Lickfeld told me that the prisoner had left a valise; I took the valise to the Station House, where we broke it open, and found the contents as I see them now.

Edward Gorman sworn.—The body of the woman that I saw lying in the barn was the same that I saw at Gartland's, on Thirteenth street.

Officer James Dorsey sworn.—Officers Weldon, Atkinson, and I were in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and Market streets, and Officer Atkinson said that man answers the description of the murderer, but he is an Irishman; that didn't satisfy me, and I ran after him; when about two yards this side of the bridge I caught up to him, and said, "Good evening;" I took off his hat, and I said, "You're a Dutchman?" he said, "No; I'm a Frenchman;" I asked him "where he was going;" he said, "Over the bridge;" I said, "Where's your goatee?" he said "He shaved it off last Monday;" I said, "You'd better turn around and take a walk with me down Market street;" I took hold of his coat and said "It's a fine evening;" he said "Ya-as;" I walked down the street about a square and saw Officers Weldon and Atkinson, and we all three went to the Station House with the prisoner; we took the prisoner to the Lieutenant's room, and there I noticed his thumb being off; he was searched by Lieutenant Patton; a pocket-knife, a large one, was taken out of his pocket; a small purse; that's it; that's all I know about it; it was about eight o'clock when we saw the prisoner; Officer Atkinson said he was an Irishman.

Lieutenant Patton sworn.—Last Thursday afternoon I got a despatch from the chief, giving a description of this man except the thumb, which description I communicated to the force; between 8 and 9 o'clock I saw the officers come down Market street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; I followed them to the Station House, and took from him the two pocket-books and snuff-box; I asked the prisoner if he had ever lived at Mr. Dearing's; he said no, he had not; I then sent out for Mr. Mitchell, who lived at No. 1629 Arch street; he came to the Station House, but could not identify the man; he told me of a lady in West Philadelphia who could identify him; I sent for her the next morning, and she identified him; right away after he was identified, he owned up to killing the boy; I had no conversation with him from the time he was locked up the evening until the old lady came; I had him in the morning, in my room; the old lady was there; Mrs. Dolan was the old lady; she immediately identified him; she was asked by Sergeant Bladen if that was the man; she ran up to him and said that is the murdering villain; after he was taken down stairs he said that he had killed the boy; I can't recollect the words he said to him, or by him exactly. There were no threats used.

Officer Weldon sworn.—It was twenty minutes to 9 o'clock on Thursday night that I was standing at the corner of Twenty-third and Market street waiting to make an arrest, when the prisoner came along; I was satisfied from the lieutenant's description that he was the man, except the goatee; Atkinson said that if he was not an Irishman he would answer the description of the murderer; I said he was not an Irishman but a Dutchman; Atkinson said he was; by this time Officer Dorsey arrived on the ground; he didn't hear the conversation at all; I advanced towards Dorsey, and said, you are a younger man than I am, and you can run faster overtake that man, if he's a German bring him back if he's Irish let him pass; immediately he returned with the prisoner, but they were a yard apart, Dorsey being next to the house; here Dorsey stopped and delivered the man to me; I commenced to interrogate him; I asked the prisoner, when did you take this goatee off; he said on Monday; I said, how long have you been in this country? he said, about three years; where have you been living? in Eighteenth street, West Philadelphia, said he; I said there was no such place; what is your employer's name? John Hoover; what does he do? a carpenter; I told him there was no carpenter of that name in West Philadelphia; he then said he was a cabinet-maker; I asked him where he was coming from; he said he had left Hoover, and was down Carpenter street hunting another job; I found this statement so contradictory that I arrested him; I took him by the right arm and walked him down, Dorsey on the other side part of the way, and part of the way behind; Dorsey came to the Station House and handed him over to the Lieutenant; the reason I let the prisoner go was that I had already taken from the Schuylkill two men, and I felt exhausted, and was afraid that if this man ran he would get away from me.

Officer Atkinson sworn.—Officer Dorsey was about a step behind us; I said to Officer Weldon there goes a man that answers the description of the murderer; I said to Officer Dorsey to go after him and arrest him if he was a German; Dorsey laughed at the idea, but he went and arrested the prisoner.

Chief Franklin testified to finding the bodies of the victims, the axe, the wagon with the meat; he also notified all the Station Houses of the description of the hired man; the light suit of clothes (the prisoner's) were found under his bed; the bonnet and furs were up stairs on the bed, not soiled at all; the shirt, with the blood on it, was on a crib up stairs; I had a conversation with the prisoner on Thursday evening; I asked him if he had any objection to making a statement of the case; he said no; I asked him what his name was; he said Anthony Gaunter; he said he had been in the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; I asked him if there had been any one with him in this murder; he said there was; I asked him who; he said his name was Jacob Gaunter; same name but no relation; that he belonged to Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry; I asked him to tell me where they had been together; he said at Hooven's, Front and Brown streets; he said this big woman was Jake's woman; that he had seen Jake in New York, but couldn't tell exactly where; I sent to New York and over the country; I had the bag brought in to the prisoner; he said the things belonged to him; I asked him about the watches; he said that he sold the silver watch in Poplar street, above Fourth; I asked him where the galvanized watch was, but he protested that the other man had that watch; I asked him to-day again about it, and he still protested that the other man had the watch; I asked him about the murder; he said that Jake came down on Friday, and slept in the barn on Friday night; the plan was formed on Friday; they commenced to kill about ten in the morning; the boy was working at the ditch; he took that small axe and went up behind him and killed him, and put him under the hay rack; he came back to the house, and Jake had Mrs. Dearing and the children killed in the barn, and he helped to hide them under the hay; he said Dearing came home about half past one o'clock, in the carriage, with Miss Dolan; he held the horse by the head till Dearing jumped out of the carriage; Jake was behind the corner of the house, took up the big axe and killed him; the woman jumped from the carriage and screamed, and Jake overtook her and killed her; they then carried the bodies over to the barn; one took the head and the other the feet; they washed the blood off the big axe and put it in its place; he washed off the axe, he said, and he threw the small axe in the ditch, about three feet from the bridge; they stayed there from 3 till 7 o'clock, and he came up the Point House road, and Jake went the other way, up Front street; he said they got two or three hundred dollars in money; Jake got all that; he carried up the bag; Jake got a powder-flask and two shirts; he said he never saw him till the evening of his arrest, in the neighborhood of New Market and Callowhill streets; he has made a lot of contradictory statements, and has continued to assert that Jake had the galvanized watch.

Dr. Shaleigh was then examined, and testified in substance as has already been published in reference to the manner in which the victims came to their death.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired about half-past nine last evening, and after a few minutes' deliberation returned a verdict that the said Christopher Dearing, John Dearing, Thomas Dearing, Annie Dearing, Emily Dearing, Elizabeth Dolan, and Cornelius Carey came to their death from the effect of blows inflicted by Antoine Probst, at the house of Christopher Dearing, Jones' lane, in the First Ward of the city of Philadelphia, April 7, 1866.

DISCHARGED.

The man who was arrested at Lickfeld's on Saturday night was discharged, it having been ascertained positively by Chief Franklin that he was really discharged from the Almshouse a few days ago.

—Offenbach's opera, *Orphee aux Enfers*, was given at the Bouffes-Parisiens last month for the five-hundredth time.

—A musical discovery of singular interest, it is said, has just been made known in Germany, nothing less than a hitherto unknown opera of Mozart, *Il Desperado*, in three acts. Mozart composed the opera in his eighteenth year (1774) for the Theatre of Munich.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

EXTRA ATTRACTION,
Mr. WHEATLEY has great pleasure in announcing an engagement with
THE DISTINGUISHED ARTIST,
FRANCOIS RAVEL,
after an absence of five years from the city.
This Troupe now embraces the
PANTOMIMIC MASTERS OF THE WORLD,
THE GREAT RAVELS,
RAVEL {GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE,} RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
THE MARINETTIS (Six in Number),
SIGNORINA PEPITA, M. VON HAMME,
AND OTHERS OF FAMED CELEBRITY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 17,
will be presented (first time) the Pantomime of
DECHALUMEAU.
Bequinet (second appearance).....FRANCOIS RAVEL
M. Dechalumeau.....GABRIEL RAVEL
After which, the new grand Ballet, entitled
THE YMPHS AND THE BUTTERFLY.
Concluding with the Fairy Pantomime of
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Toby.....b'.....ANTOINE RAVEL
The Frog.....by.....YOUNG AMERICA
Reserved Seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle $1; Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ½ past 7—to commence at ½ before 8.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21,
THE THIRD GRAND MATINEE
will be given. Seats can be secured in the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony without extra charge.
Admission.....75 cents
Doors open ½ past 1 to commence at 2 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN,.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 17,
second appearance in Philadelphia in five years of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
in her great impersonation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
in the play of that name, which will be produced with entirely new and magnificent Scenery, Beautiful and Appropriate Appointments
The performance will consist of the Play, in five acts, entitled
FANCHON,
FANCHON
THE CRICKET.
Fanchon (her original character)
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Miss MITCHELL will be supported by
MR. J. W. COLLIER
and the strength of the Company.
Act 1—THE LITTLE CRICKET.
Act 2—THE SHADOW DANCE.
Act 3—THE FESTIVAL.
Act 4—THE BRIDE.
Act 5—THE TRIUMPH.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 18,
168th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
COMICAL COUNTESS MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL, CONJUGAL LESSON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21,
169th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
the Romantic Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
ENGAGEMENT OF SIX NIGHTS ONLY OF
MR. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 17,
second and last time of Broughham's play of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Henri de Lavadere } Mr. L. P. BARRETT
The Hunchback... }
Jasper.....E. L. Tilton
Carrickergus.....Owen Marlowe
Peyrolles.....Stuart Robson
Blanche de Nevins.....Miss E. Price
Zillah (with songs).....Mrs. T. A. Creese
Friday—Benefit of Mr. BARRETT.
Monday next, Mad. CELESTE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 17,
Second night of the Eminent Comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear in his great impersonation of
WILKINS MICAWBER,
in his celebrated Play from Charles Dickens' great work, entitled
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and as
O'CALLAGHAN, THE IRISH DOCTOR,
in the Laughable Comedietta of
HIS LAST LEGS.
After the Drama, the Orchestra will perform the new Bohemian Polka, composed and arranged for the pianoforte by John Brougham, received with great applause.
Change of performance every evening.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
EL NINO EDDIE,
the greatest living wonder on the Tight Rope.
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS,
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
THE GREAT SKATER.
GRAND BALLETS, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES, COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHARLES H. JARVIS'
SIXTH AND LAST MATINEE,
THURSDAY, April 19,
At 4 o'clock.
Single Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets and programmes at the Music Stores. 4 14 4t

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. 4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE HASTERT, Agent, No. 1041 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LUMBER, TIMBER, ETC., AT THE DISMANTLED FORTS AROUND WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEADQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the times and places named below, all of the Officers' Quarters, Barracks, Mess-houses and other structures belonging to the Quartermaster's Department United States army, in and about the following dismantled forts around Washington.

Also, at same times and places, will be sold for the Engineer Department, the Lumber, Timber, Abattis, etc., connected with each fort respectively.

EAST OF EASTERN BRANCH.

On MONDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Carroll, eleven Frame Buildings, viz:

Three Barracks (large size), one Hospital Building, three Officers' Quarters, and four small Buildings of various dimensions.

Also Mess-house and Stable of Stockade.

SAME DAY, at three P. M., at Fort Stanton four Frame Buildings, viz:—

One Barrack, two Officers' Quarters, one Cook-house.

Also Stable and Guard-house of Stockade.

NORTH OF POTOMAC.

On TUESDAY, April 24, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Lincoln, fourteen Frame Buildings, viz:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, three Officers' Quarters, and two small outbuildings.

Also, two Stables and four Outbuildings (stockade) of various dimensions.

On WEDNESDAY, April 25, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Totten, nine Frame Buildings, viz:—

Two Barracks, one Mess-house, four Officers' Quarters, and two Outbuildings.

Also, four Officers' Quarters, Guard-house, Stable, and Kitchen (stockade), of various dimensions.

On THURSDAY, April 26, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Slocum, twenty-one Frame Buildings, viz:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, five Officers' Quarters, two Hospital Wards, two Surgeons' Quarters, and three small Outbuildings.

Also, one Stable (log).

On FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Fort Stevens, fifteen Frame Buildings, viz:—

Four Barracks, four Mess-houses, four Officers' Quarters, and three small buildings of various dimensions.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Reno, forty-six Frame Buildings, viz:—

Six Barracks, seven Mess-houses, one Headquarters Building, thirteen Officers' Quarters, four Hospital Buildings, two Stables (one large size), one Blacksmith Shop, two Forage Sheds, one Carpenter Shop, one Saddler's Shop, and eight small buildings of various dimensions.

Also twenty-seven buildings of log and stockade, viz:—

Six Officers' Quarters, three Storehouses, one Stable, six Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters, three Mess-rooms, eight small outbuildings of various dimensions.

On MONDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at Fort Sumner, fifty-four Frame Buildings, viz:—

Eight Barracks, ten Mess-houses, twenty Officers' Quarters, two Stables (one large size), one Officers' Mess-house, two Hospital Wards, one Hospital Cook-house, one Dead-house, two Surgeons' Quarters, seven small outbuildings of various dimensions.

Also, seventeen buildings of log and stockade, viz:—

Three Stables, one Wash House, three Storehouses, two Officers' Quarters, and eight outbuildings of various dimensions.

These sales embrace a large quantity of timber, lumber, etc., and an excellent opportunity is thus offered to land owners in the vicinity of Washington to secure building and fencing materials convenient to their property.

The military guard will remain upon the premises ten days after date of sale for protection of property, and purchasers (not owners of the land) will be required to remove the buildings, etc., within fifteen days from the date of purchase.

Buildings will be sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
4 16 8t Department of Washington.

SALE OF DAMAGED CORN,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on SIXTH Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of damaged Government grain, viz:, about

23,377 BUSHELS CORN, IN SACKS.

The grain must be removed by purchasers within ten days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
4 16 9t Depot of Washington.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.

Copperhead Clamors for Usurpation.

Some propositions are so atrocious that like some kinds of poison, they become their own antidote. Of this character is the proposition now being urged by the New York *News*, and kindred journals, that President Johnson shall interfere *by force* in the deliberations of Congress, and at the point of the bayonet induct the so-called Senators and Representatives from the Rebel communities into the seats for which they have so long been clamoring. It is somewhat remarkable that the journals which urge this revolutionary proceeding upon President Johnson are the very ones that used to be so scandalized at President Lincoln, during the war, every time he made the "arbitrary arrest of some Rebel spy or sympathizer. In those hours of the nation's supreme peril, when its very existence sometimes seemed to hang trembling in the balance, these journals could tolerate nothing in behalf of public safety and the national cause that stepped outside of the usual routine of peace. Now, however, to further the ends of their mad partisanship, they are persistently clamoring for President Johnson to assume supreme powers, and play the part of a dictator. We are to have a French *coup d'etat* enacted upon American soil. Our President is to try the part of a Napoleon upon the people's representatives, in Congress assembled. He is no longer to confine himself to the subordinate and inglorious duty of "advising" Congress, according to the Constitution, but he is to *dictate* to it. If Congress shall instantly obey, all well and good; if not, he is to send a regiment of soldiers into the Capitol to *make* them obey. Instead of any longer being one of the independent and co-ordinate branches of the Government, Congress is merely to register the imperial edicts which from time to time may be sent from the White House. A file of soldiers is to supersede all necessity of discussion, and the "Sergeant of the Guard" will keep order.

This, in brief, is the revolutionary scheme urged day after day by the *News*, as repeated articles, which we have of late copied from its columns, attest. Of course, the bald atrocity of the plan is disguised by a specious show of argument. Congress, in excluding the so-called representatives from the Rebel communities, is itself charged with unconstitutional and revolutionary action, and the "aid" of the President is invoked to save the Government from usurpation. The "validity" of Congress itself is denied. But the question is, *who* is to decide these points? Congress maintains that it *is* a valid body, and that its action *is* constitutional. So far as the first question is concerned, the Supreme Court, the President, and the country have recognized Congress as a valid body. Its validity is no more to be questioned now than during the last five years. All our laws passed during that period—our national debt, the amendment to the Constitution—are all invalidated by the same argument that would now invalidate Congress. Moreover, if there are parties who, as they pretend, believe that the exclusion of representatives from the Rebel communities is fatal to the validity of laws passed by Congress, let them make up a case and carry it to the Supreme Court for decision.

As to the second question, whether the action of Congress is constitutional or not that the President has nothing whatever to do with, except when a bill is presented for his signature. If he deem it unconstitutional he can veto it, but that is all. He can inflict no penalties upon Congress for what he may consider unconstitutional or improper action. The Congress of the United States is amenable to no human power save *the people*, whose representative it is.

The proposition of these Copperhead journals is, therefore, simply to make the President *a dictator*. It means the overthrow of our republican form of government. And in this they are quite consistent. When they opposed President Lincoln for exercising those large discretionary powers vested in him by the fact of war, they did so because they desired the Rebellion to succeed and the Government to be overthrown. Now, when they urge usurpation and a *coup d'etat* upon President Johnson, they still have the overthrow of the Government in view as their end. In a word, they are the persistent, implacable foes of our republican form of government, at one time aiding rebellion and at another plotting usurpation. We have no doubt that President Johnson so regards them, and that their present officious suggestions of crime are as offensive to him as was their former support of treason and armed rebellion. Of course right-minded men of all parties will recoil from so mad a scheme as this urged by these wild fanatics. The time for assuming doubtful powers even in behalf of the Government is passed. The President is daily laying aside war powers. We are getting back to the sure basis of law. Peaceable discussion in the halls of legislation, and before the people, and by the fir side, must henceforth settle all of our d putes.

Aerial Navigation.

The spirit of invention which, within the memory of living man, has contributed to give us such a wonderful dominion over land and sea, and brought the extremities of the earth into intimate intercourse, has turned its speculative eye upward to aerial navigation. We stem the mighty waters in the teeth of tide and gale. We speed across half a continent with a swiftness beyond that of a flying racer o the panic-stricken deer, drawn by a horse whose breath is never exhausted and whose limbs never fail. We have enslaved the lightning, and by its aid hold momentary converse with friends a thousand miles away, as they sat with us at the fireside. Still we are unsatisfied. The appetite for mastery over the elements, like "Queen Gertrude's" love, 'grows by what it feeds on." We envy the eagle soaring "in his pride of place," and wi l rest not until we, too, can hover near the clouds, and wing our way where our will inclines

Since Montgolfier's first ballooning experiment in 1783, considerable advance has been been made in the science of æronautics. It is true that the problem of controlling the course of a balloon as we guide that of a ship has not yet been solved, although a vast amount of intellect has been devoted to the subject. But æronauts have gained a very extensive knowledge of the atmospheric currents the influences of altitude upon their direction, and other facts which will prove of the highest value to those who are now spending time and ingenuity in endeavoring to give the world an invention which will enable man to traverse the upper etherial regions with ease and safety. The repeated ascensions of such skillful men as Green, Wise, and Godard must be productive of very important additions to our stock of information concerning the requisites for this species of navigation.

The ascents of Mons. Godard in this vicinity serve to illustrate the progress made in the science of ballooning. This distinguished æronaut, in company with a party of gentlemen, ascended from our city, and after attaining the height of 13,000 feet, went southward as far as the neighborhood of Chester. Here, having, while at a great height, selected an excellent place for alighting, he caused the balloon to descend, and hitched it to a tree as if it had been a horse. The President of a railroad company, seeing the aerial voyagers, invited them to dine with him at his house, a few miles from the spot. The invitation was accepted, the party re-entered the car of the balloon, the cord was untied, and away the buoyant vessel went in the direction indicated by the hospitable President. Here the party again alighted in safety, the balloon was hitched as before, a handsome repast discussed, and then the voyagers re-entering the car, actually returned to within five miles of the city! Surely great strides have been made towards solving the problem of aerial navigation.

It would be useless to enumerate the machines that have been devised for controlling the course of a balloon. Our own country has produced several very ingenious contrivances, none of which, however, have been found of much practical value. The main difficulty is, that the rarefied atmosphere at any great height above the earth affords no hold for a propelling or steering power, sufficient to determine the course of a balloon. Yet this obstacle does not appear to us to be insurmountable. By a skilful arrangement of sails we all know that a ship can make headway against the wind. This seems wonderful to the untutored mind, and it is a striking exemplification of the power of man's ingenuity in rendering even opposing forces tributary to his will. Probably the solution of the problem of aerial navigation will yet be found by studying the principles which govern the sailing of a ship, especially the mystery of "tacking." The difference between the atmosphere above and below is simply in density. The wind currents are the same. A system of sails, with skilful "tacking," might it appears to us, accomplish the much-desired object

Speculatio is apt to run wild when we turn ou attention to the *uses* of aerial ships, should the problem of navigating the air be satisfactorily solved. We have, on the other hand, heard persons denounce the scheme as utterly useless, and an idle expenditure of human ingenuity. These individuals certainly have had all the poetry crushed out of their nature in their rude contact with the world, to say nothing of having the edge rubbed off of their common sense. What more delightful mode of travel can be conceived of than that which the airy ship would place within our reach! Who has not longed to float where the eagle soars and the skylark loses his song in the cloud, to gain clearer glimpse of the pure world of stars, and to look down upon the beautiful earth, the swelling hills, the emerald fields, the busy cities and dotting villages, the myriad streams, and the limitless sea, spreading like a glorious map, a fresh creation, far beneath? Then for every-day practical use, these swift coursers of the air could carry the mails and all manner of freight, and perform hundreds of little errands between towns which cannot support railroads. Perhaps they might become the very swiftest modes of conveyance acro a continent. Yes, we can find abundant use for aerial ships. We want them, and we will have them yet.

Cholera.—Th announcement by physicians the disease on board the steamer *England* is indeed the Asiatic cholera, is not calculated to alla) the fears of the more timid o our tizens who tremble at the thought of the approachin epidemic. Yet such a declaration i nothing more than we all had cause Th can be little or no doubt that the destroyer will come, and any confirmation of the certainty of its arrival need cause no additional alarm. What is needed to preserve our citizens is no charm, but a fearless disposition. Armed with courage and good spirits, there need be little fear. It is only the frightened and down-hearted that the disease seizes. We, therefore, give some practical if not medical advice. Never be alarmed, keep a bold front, happy disposition, and cautious diet, and we may defy the plague and all its horrors.

A Mormon View of Mormondom.

Every few days the distant Territory of Utah is brought into direct communication with us by the receipt of a pile of Mormon papers. As a general rule they contain no news, and are but poorly edited affairs. Occasionally, however, the monotony of their tone is broken by the appearance of a vindictive article, powerfully written, and levelling with force the batteries of polygamy against the system of the "monogamists," as we, the believers in the Scriptural doctrine of a wife, are called. The *Deseret News* of the 22d ultimo contains a leading editorial of this description three columns in length. It is written with no inconsiderable acrimony. The design of the article is not so much to prove that Mormondom is right, but that Christendom is wrong. Forgetting the old adage that two evils cannot make one right, they endeavor to prove by the evidence of immorality in the places where the "monogamists" reside, that the sins of Utah are exaggerated by her traducers. Some of the assertions are calculated to rather astonish the virtuous people of the lands where the Latter-day Saints do not prevail. For instance, we are told "that the social condition of society where monogamy is exclusively allowed by legislative enactments, is below that of even Eastern countries, where plurality of wives is practised unrestrained by the fear of God, ungoverned and undirected by Divine revelation. The conclusion must therefore be reached, whether the admission be made unwillingly or not, that however poetically monogamists may theorize, in practical working the principle has failed to meet the requirements of society."

This is a piece of information certainly rare if not very agreeable. We had fondly led ourselves to believe that the requirements of nature were fulfilled in our simple marriage; that our domestic lives were happy as a people, and that the lives of men in this civilized society were passed in content. But of course our friends in Mormondom know more about our social relations than we are suffered to do.

Power of Associations.—The courtesies now being extended by the Grand Lodge of Virginia Odd Fellows to some of their Northern brethren, give rise to the thought of the power which could be wielded by that society and the Masons in cementing the bonds of friendship between the two sections. We need something to bring the people nearer together, and there seems to be no more powerful cement that these secret societies. Should they take upon themselves the great work, the honor of having been the instruments to bind our divided country together would eternally be theirs. We hope to see more often these exchanges of courtesies, until beneath the ties of brotherhood the whole land will be one in heart as well as territory.

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(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

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Charles Macalester, Alexander Henry, John Welsh, Adolph Borie, Charles Borie, George Trott, M. W. Baldwin, Isaac Lea, Nathaniel B. Shipley, Alfred Stille, George A. Wood, Joseph B. Townsend, George M. Troutman, Charles Wheeler, William C. Kent, James W. Hazlehurst, Richard Meade Bache. 4 17 1m

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II.—GIANTS, DWARFS, AND FAIRIES.
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The Rebuilding of Paris.
Quaker Dress.
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The Glove Trade.
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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, after an absence of four or five years, made her appearance last evening to a good house, in the character of "Fanchon." Although Miss Mitchell has not played here for years, she has played in New York, Baltimore, and all the cities of the Union, so that every one has seen her, and every one knows Maggie Mitchell's "Fanchon." It is the very embodiment of elfish mischief and fun, and in choosing this conception of the character Miss Mitchell has shown her judgment, for she possesses great vivacity, activity, and animation, but has no pathos.

The quality of her voice, shrill and nasal, precludes this more than want of feeling. The best portion of her performance is decidedly the first act, in which she is original, and though a little exaggerated, perfectly carries away her audience by her exuberances of spirit and life. She has preserved her youthful, slight figure, and her redundant sunny hair, with all its beautiful ripple and curl. But time has left the shadow of his wing on her features.

She was received with great applause and called out before the curtain several times. Mr. Collier played "Landry" in a rough, grand, eloquent style, scarcely suited to the lover or the peasant. Mr. Lennox was somewhat tame as "Didier." Mrs. Chapman was very good and motherly as "Mother Barteau." Mr. Ward was utterly out of place as "Father Barteau." Mrs Baker made a regular "Meg Merilies" out of "Mother Facet," for which she received great applause. Miss Andrews did not look like pretty "Madelon" the piece was well put on the stage; the scene at the festival was peculiarly redolent of rural magnificence, but the may-pole dance was muddled, and no wonder, for it is most intricate. Miss Mitchell repeats *Fanchon* to-night.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham was heartily welcomed here last evening. *Playing with Fire* went off with its usual spirit. This evening Mr. Brougham will appear as "Wilkins Micawber," a part differing from those he has played during his visit here, and one in which he is admirable, the very creation of Dickens. He also plays *His Last Legs*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Duke's Motto* introduced to us Lawrence Barrett; once again and again we say that neither physically nor mentally the part of "Lagardere" is suited to him. He will appear to-night in *The Duke's Motto*, for the last time, and then will play on Wednesday "Claude Melnotte," a part at least worthy of him.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Francois Ravel was greeted with a full house, and proved himself as delightful and amusing as ever. This evening he will give his well-remembered "M Duchalumeau. Besides, his other talented brothers appear. Young America plays the "Frog" and Mad'lle Pepita dances an immense and varied bill.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—A very large, and, as usual, the most fashionable audience in the city greeted Signor Perelli. The opera was *Linda*, but unfortunately the illness of Miss Denegre interfered greatly with its performance; she being unable to sing, the concerted music was terribly interfered with, to the annoyance of all the performers. Miss Hewlett was, of course, deprived of some of her finest effects, and much embarrassed; she, however, displayed the brilliancy of her voice and style in the concluding waltz, and was warmly applauded. Durand acted and sang 'Antonio" with the power and pathos of an artist. Mr. Schmitz's sweet and sympathetic voice has gained power and smoothness—the music of *Linda* suits it. He carried off all the honors last evening. On Friday the opera will be repeated, with a substitute for Miss Denegre in the contralto part. Amateur *impresarios* have their sorrows as well as bona fide managers, and we condole with Signor Perelli on his evident annoyance last evening.

OBITUARY.

Death of Ole Bull.

The celebrated violinist, Ole Bornemann Bull, who died at Quebec on the 10th instant, was born at Bergen, in Norway, on the 5th of February, 1810. His passion for music manifested itself at a very early age, but was repressed by his father, who had destined him for the Church, and at the age of eighteen placed him at the University of Christiania, with which his connection was dissolved because he took temporary charge of the orchestra at one of the theatres during the illness of the leader. In 1829 he went to Cassel to study with Spohr, but his reception was so cold as to almost entirely suppress his musical enthusiasm, which had thus far withstood both the frowns of his father and the disfavor of the professors. He then then began the study of law at Gottingen, but soon recovered from the despondency caused by his interview with Spohr, and once more determined to devote himself to his art, and went to Minden, where he gave his first concert with considerable success. At this place, a quarrel with a fellow-artist resulted in a challenge, and in a duel which followed his antagonist was mortally wounded. Compelled to leave the country, he went to Paris, where he led a most precarious and wretched existence, from which, after being robbed of everything he possessed, including his violin, he attempted to release himself by drowning. He was not destined, however, to die in the Seine, from which he was rescued and taken to the house of a recently bereaved mother, who found in him a remarkable resemblance to her dead son, and assisted him so liberally that he was enabled to appear in public in the profession he had chosen, namely, that of a violinist.

His career as an artist had now fairly begun, and the next seven years were spent in professional tours through Europe, by which he acquired not only an extended reputation but a handsome fortune. In 1838 he returned to his native place with his wife, a Parisian woman, and five years later made his first visit to the United States. The enthusiasm with which he was received here, and the pecuniary success of his first professional tour through this country, are still fresh in the minds of musical readers who heard him at that time, and need not be recapitulated here. In 1845 he returned to Europe, and during the succeeding seven years gave a series of concerts in the principal cities of the Continent, made a campaign in Algeria against the Kabyles under General Yusuf, built a theatre in his native town, and made an effort to establish in Norway national schools in literature and art. His liberality and patriotism brought him in contact with the police because of his political preferences, and a number of vexatious lawsuits dissipated his fortune. His wife sank under the rigors of the climate, and in 1852 he made his second visit to this country.

In the same year he purchased a tract of uncultivated land, comprising 120,000 acres, in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and founded an agricultural colony, to which the name of Oleana was given, in honor of its founder. The project, however, was only partially successful, and to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments which followed, he resumed his concerts. Upon the completion of the Academy of Music, in 1854, he leased the building and undertook the management of Italian opera, which, however, proved extremely disastrous, and at the end of two months was abandoned. He again returned to Europe, and since then has been occupied in giving concerts in all portions of that country, and this with great success. His misfortunes were many, and, notwithstanding his perseverance, energy, and genius, they followed him until, at the age of 56, death found him a poor, shattered, unhappy, and disappointed man.

Death of the Rev. John Keble.

The death of this distinguished clergyman is announced in the latest English papers. He was born about 1790, and graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1810. For some years he filled the office of Professor of Poetry at that institution, but since his appointment to the vicarage of Hensley, in Hampshire, his life has been chiefly passed in the duties of the ministry and literary pursuits. He was one of the contributors to the famous "Tracts for the Times," which appeared between 1834 and 183,6 and was also one of the editors of the Oxford "Library of the Fathers."

He was an early leader in the High Church party, and one of the most rigid ritualists in England. He succeeded admirably in the management of his parish, and made it quite a model, according to the notions that predominate in that branch of the English Church. His principal poetical work, and the one by which he is best known, is "The Christian Year," which was published in 1827. He also published the "Lyra Innocentium," and a poetic version of the Psalms of David. He was a devoted and conscientious Christian, a diligent pastor, and a pure and consistent man in his life and character.

DEATH OF GORDON CUMMING, THE AFRICAN LION-HUNTER.—The merciless slayer of African lions, Mr. Gordon Cumming, has at length fallen a victim to a more terrible destroyer. He died at Inverness, Scotland, on the 24th of last month. He was born on the 15th of March, 1820, and was the second son of Sir William Gordon Cumming. He early showed a passion for hunting, and became an adept at deer-stalking in the highlands of Badenoch. Afterwards he was in the British army for some years, and left it about the year 1843. Between October of that year and March, 1849, he made several hunting forays into the interior of Africa, the marvellous accounts of which he published in his "Hunter's Life in South Africa." With his acknowledged skill as a hunter of lions was joined a less commendable passion for the indiscriminate slaughter of more harmless game, and an ability in telling large stories really remarkable. On his return to England he made considerable profit by the exhibition of the trophies of his hunting expeditions. Of late years he has confined his attention mainly to the game in the Scotch highlands.

—How can you take away one from nineteen and have twenty remain? XIX. Take away I, it leaves XX.

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A. S. ROBINSON'S SECOND GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, 18th and 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at his Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street. [4 12 7t
Open Day and Evening free, until night of sale.

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE PARLOR, GARDEN, AND MONUMENTAL STATUARY, COMPRISING GROUPS, FIGURES, AND BUSTS THE IMPORTATIONS OF MESSRS. VITI BROTHERS (FORMERLY VITO VITI & SONS).
On Friday Morning,
April 20, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut stree , without reserve, the whole collection of over 30 pieces of Carrara marble statuary imported by the above named firm, and will consist of valuable statuary, marble groups and figures, including a copy of Powers' Greek Slave, Bacchus and Ariadne, bust of Eve, Madonna, etc., etc., garden statues, spring and summer, autumn and winter; Roman gladiators; large figure of Aristides, over 6 feet; Pietra Arenana di Zamora statues, marble garden vases and urns, etc., etc.; monumental group, Angel of Resurrection. Also, some 25 alabaster statuettes and groups.
Can be examined on Thursday. 4 17 3t

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4 5 1m* FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN ITALY.

Details of the Massacre of Protestants in Barletta—Six Persons Killed and about Twenty Wounded—Fury of the Mob—Several Priests, Monks, and Friars Under Arrest, Etc.

Florence (March 20) Correspondence London Times.

The Barletta massacre turns out to be very little inferior in atrocity and extent to the worst of the first accounts that reached us, and the *Diritto* scarcely spoke in an exaggerated strain when it declared that a "priest, at the head of an ignorant and brutal people, had renewed in little Barletta the savage scenes of the night of St Bartholomew in France." The instincts of fanatical priests seem the same in all ages and countries; otherwise one might well wonder at the perpetration of such atrocious crimes in the name of religion in the year 1866, and in a country that claims to rank with the most civilized.

It is notorious, however, that the Terra di Bari is by no means one of the most enlightened districts of this peninsula, and what has just occurred there may serve as a lesson to those Italians who cannot bear to be told of the vices, ignorance, and fanaticism of large portions of their countrymen. The papers have been requested to make the best of the matter, but not all of them obey official hints of this kind, and provincial journals and private letters bring us abundant details. Blame is cast upon the sub-prefect of Barletta, who was warned of the coming outbreak, and even, it is said, of its exact hour, but who took no precautions. With a few honorable exceptions the local authorities and the National Guards seem to have disgraced themselves.

A letter of the 24th of March, from Barletta, published in the *Corriere delle Marche*, says:—

"Three houses burned and six persons killed. I visited the ruins this morning, and the families of some of the victims. I will not dwell on the painful impression produced by the blackened walls and broken furniture, the traces of blood still visible on walls and pavement and the grief of weeping orphans; I will limit myself to facts. It appears that the Lent preachers, instead of exciting the faithful to repentance, regularly preached hatred to the Protestants, representing their destruction as a necessary work, good and agreeable in the sight of God of love. No wonder if such bad seed produced abominable fruit. But if appears that politics and reaction were combined with religious motives.

"I am assured that one hundred and fifteen houses were doomed to sack and fire, and that a list of them is in the hands of justice. Be that as it may, on Monday the 19th instant, a horde of fanatics entered the house in which the Evangelical meetings are held, killed in cold blood two brothers who fell into their hands, smashed everything in the house, and set fire to it. The proprietor and the preacher escaped over the roof, and I am happy to say that the latter found shelter in the house of the Canon Gabriel Rizzi. The conduct of the National Guard cannot be too severely blamed. The meeting house is not more than thirty metres from their post, and the butchery took place literally before their eyes, without their stirring a finger to prevent it. For two hours the mob of fanatics did what it pleased and during that time it burnt three houses and killed five persons. A sixth died yesterday of his wounds. The number of wounded is great, but the list is not yet complete. Besides the priest Ruggieri Postiglione, two other priests, a monk, and more than two hundred persons are already incarcerated, and fresh arrests are being constantly made."

A letter from Trani, in the Naples *Pungolo*, says that the clerical reaction had been planned on a large scale, and was to have its echo in other towns, but the movement failed or at least was only partial. A letter in the Naples *Patria* says that for some time past a number of persons living at Barletta had become addicted to the so-called Evangelical form of worship, and that it was lately discovered that a minister of that faith lived in the house of the brothers Petrucci. The meetings which took place there amounted, according to the *Patria*, to four hundred or five hundred persons, but this is perhaps an exaggeration of a mistake, for in another letter, in the *Corriere delle Puglie*, I find the following:—

"Several months ago one Gaetano Giannini, of Florence, took up his abode at Barletta, with the intention of making proselytes to his religious doctrines and beliefs. To that end he held secret conferences in a private house, and had succeeded in surrounding himself with about forty followers. This fact became known among the people of the place, who, endowed with a fervid imagination, and naturally not yet educated to civilized toleration, to mutual respect of consciences, to liberty of religious convictions, conceived great anger and open indignation. But perhaps these feelings would never have exhibited themselves in disorderly and rebellious acts if the Lenten preachers, Postiglion, and Tremigue (I forget the name of a third had not from the pulpit repeatedly stirred up the popular fury and incited the citizens to revenge Christ and the Catholic religion upon the unfortunate Evangelical ministers and his followers. From day to day, therefore, the anger of the people, which is superstitious, because it is ignorant and most intolerant because not yet ripe for real liberty, became fiercer and stronger."

In the minds of these benighted fanatics there appears to have been a strange confusion as to the reasons of their violence, judging, at least, from the lies they are reported to have uttered. They exclaimed in one breadth—Victor Emmanuel, the Italian nation, the Catholic religion, Garibaldi and Jesus Christ, adding to this strange and irreverent medley cries of "Down with the Protestants! death to them!" The priest most compromised is said to be a Capuchin friar named Vito Maria da Noia, who helped to have excited extraordinary zeal and fury in hounding on the mob to its murderous work. From a private source I have been informed that as many as twenty persons were wounded; but this may be an exaggeration, and perhaps the true number will never be positively known.

It would be a mistake, however, on the part of the authorities to cloak the truth, instead of boldly proclaiming it, and rigorously punishing the offenders. The ministerial prints seem to have become very guarded in speaking of the affair. On the other hand, the *Diritto* exonerates the Minister of the Interior from a *suppressio veri* (when questioned the other day in the Chamber concerning the Barletta massacres), only by declaring him worse informed than would be any private person who had an interest in ascertaining the facts of the case. While stating that he failed at three persons, and presenting the affair in the mildest light, Signor Chiaves assured the Chamber that politics had nothing to do with these deplorable events; but, if this be true of the ignorant rabble who did the bidding of their clerical leaders, it is exceedingly hard to believe that politics had no share in exciting the savage zeal of the latter. The principal Papal organ, the *Unita Cattolica*, dares not openly defend the assassins and incendiaries of Barletta, but it casts the entire responsibility of the bloodshed, and of the other excesses committed, upon the ill-advised Ministers of the Crown, and upon the audacious heretics who dared to intrude themselves among the meek and pious Christians of the Terra di Bari. It argues that when the Constitution was promulgated by Charles Albert, in 1848, the only non-Catholics in the kingdom were the Vaudois and the Jews, and that, therefore, to them could be limited the toleration which that Constitution, while proclaiming the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman creed the religion of the State, guaranteed to other forms of worship. "But the ministry, trampling upon the law, allows all heretics to come into Italy, to raise a pestilential pulpit, and to busy themselves in every way to drag her sons from the bosom of the Catholic Church." If it be true that the Protestant congregation at Barletta is as large as the letter states, hence state, we need not wonder at the irritation manifested by the papal journal in a long article which it heads, "The Religious War in the Kingdom of Italy."

A letter of the 26th, from Bari, gives the following account of the town of Barletta:—

"It has about twenty-five thousand inhabitants, which at least three-fourths belong to the class of 'fazioni,' or agricultural laborers, who do not live in villages scattered over the country, or collected in villages, as in other countries, but are here agglomerated in wretched streets of the town, filthy and stinking, and in certain habitations, which should more properly be called stables, the more so as men and women dwell there under the same roof with pigs and every variety of domestic animals.

"This class of citizens, ignorant, poor, superstitious and ferocity, is naturally led by the priesthood, while the two other classes, artists and persons in easy circumstance, have almost a repugnance to approach it, owing to prejudices which are really not justifiable."

Under date of Ancona, the 24th inst, the *Moniteur de l'Arche* mentions the arrival in that city of Signor Giannini, the Evangelical pastor, who, with his two sons, "escaped miraculously from the new St Bartholomew, which took place in that town on the 19th."

NEW STYLE OF SMOKING.—There is a tribe of Nubians in Egypt called Baenda-pezi, or the Nubian-nakeds. "God made us naked," said one, "and therefore I have never worn any kind of clothing." Yet their logic fails to convince their women, for they are dressed tolerably well. They are incessant smokers; and moreover they have invented a "new thing" in that social art:—

"They think they have invented an improved method of smoking. * * * They take a whiff, puff out the grosser smoke, then by a sudden inhalation, continue to catch and swallow, as they say, the real essence, the spirit, which, in the ordinary way, is entirely lost."

We expect to see the Baenda-pezi style introduced into our American smoking cars ere long.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH DeWOLF (late Innes).
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of SAMUEL WAGNER and TOBIAS WAGNER, Trustees, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Miss MARGARET E. WILSON.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES D. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. JULIA W. CROSBY.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of TOBIAS WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. SUSAN MERREDITH
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES M. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, April 25th, 1866, at 11 o'clo k A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14 stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. SUSAN A. WISTER.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of JAMES D. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866 at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCES known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. a 1 9m

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 s

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
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Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY. JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 2 3m

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THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and a youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be use without soiling scalp or hands.
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COAL,
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DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
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Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
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A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

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None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m
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TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

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TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
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NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.
This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anæmia.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

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OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
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Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
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The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
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Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
A. BROWN.
3 2 2m

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FRESH PEACHES,
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DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
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MEDICAL.

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DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
THE
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MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

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Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
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Consultation and examinations free of charge.
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PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
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Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
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W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elbreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
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Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M., Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday train leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·45 A. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·35 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Tickets	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Bevery, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6 45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express $3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,—
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all Intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger car 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 3 P. M.
Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
JOHN C. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·05 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteen

CITY INTELLIGENCE

A Splendid Private Residence.—This morning we inspected carefully the fine building recently erected by Mr. James Evans, who has acquired wealth as a manufacturer of bricks in this city. It is situated on Broad street, about two squares south of the Baltimore Railroad depot. The front, which is of four stories, is composed of pressed brick from the establishment of the owner, and it is claimed that no such perfect ones have ever been used in this city. The brick mason, Mr. Wm. Geary, has accomplished an admirable job—the jointing being a remarkable specimen of the builder's art. The front is ornamented by dressings of marble over the doors and windows, simple but very tasteful in design. These continue to the very top of the building, and have a very pleasant effect in breaking the monotony of the whole. The doors and windows are of solid oiled walnut—massive and elaborate. The building is finished with an ornamental cornice of extreme beauty, and the arched doorway is an artistic gem.

The inside gives one a feeling of cosiness and comfort. The entrance is into an ample hall, magnificently fitted up. The walls are hung with paper of pearl color, broken by borders of blue velvet. Upon the left a door opens into a spacious parlor, which fills up our idea of perfect neatness. It is thirty feet long by fourteen in breadth. The mantelpiece is of pure white Vermont marble, exquisitely carved, the artist being Mr. Vanderbilt, of this city. This is, perhaps, the most elaborate parlor ornament in the city. The wall paper is of pearl and gold.

The cornice is of heavy moulding, supported by a rich gold band. Immediately in the rear of the parlor is the private office of Mr. Evans, a small, though very neat apartment, with a door opening into the grounds. The dining room is finished in oak, with solid oak furniture, and a mantel-piece of less ornate description than that in the parlor. The two kitchens, one for summer use, are fully equipped with Chelson's ranges, sinks, cupboards, closets, and dumb waiters, no expense having been spared to make the building absolutely perfect.

The front of the second story contains two spacious chambers, a store room, and a sitting-room, 33 by 17 feet, the finest apartment in the house. The papering is a delicate buff, with pilars of green velvet, and the ceiling is enriched with a magnificent centre piece. The third and fourth stories are arranged similarly to the second, and finished in the same style. The third story contains the bath-room, and closets for storage. The whole building is heated by one of Gold's patent Improved steam water heating apparatus, located in the basement.

The edifice has been built by Mr. Evans as his own private residence, and cost in the neighborhood of $20,000. The lot, which is being tastefully laid out, is 50 feet front by 170 feet in depth. We are gratified to observe that persons of capital are willing to expend their means in the erection of palatial mansions. The whole improvement has been made under the superintendence and care of Mr. George Plowman, builder, in Carter street, and certainly proves his taste and ability in his line of business. Nothing but first-class materials have been used in the construction of the building, and Mr. Plowman has been careful to select the very best workmen that he could find. The result is a complete and perfect home. It is to be hoped that other wealthy men will follow Mr. Evans' example.

An Aggravated and Murderous Assault—Arrest of the Parties.—Joseph Hutchinson, Henry Carney, and Henry Hockey were committed to prison this morning by Alderman Allen, for committing a most aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill an aged colored man named William H. Huson, last evening, near the Market street bridge. Mr. Huson hails from Delaware county, and was leaning over the wall at the west end of the bridge, looking at a horse that was stalled in the road beneath the wall. While thus engaged, Hockey came up, and catching hold of him, attempted to throw him over the wall to the ground, many feet beneath. Huson struggled with the fellow, when Hutchinson came up and attacked him with a club, and Carney commenced at the same time to throw stones at the completely beset colored man. Huson was being badly handled, and his life was in considerable danger, when Officer McNeil and some citizens came to his assistance. The officer grabbed Hockey, when Hutchinson pitched into the policeman. A general scrimmage ensued, amid much excitement, when the three rascals were all arrested and conveyed to the Station House.

Library of the Insane.—We understand that the Library of the Insane Department of the Almshouse is badly in want of some additions on its shelves. It has received but a slight number of volumes since the commencement of the Rebellion, everything in the way of literature being sent either to the different military hospitals, or to the armies in the field. There is no more important means used in the treatment of the insane than that of furnishing them with the means of mental employment; and the avidity with which the patient seeks this source of relief is truly remarkable.

Almost every family has some stray books, magazines, pamphlets, or other means of diversion it could readily spare, and there is no better field than this for its use. Any contributions, we are instructed to say, may be addressed to Dr. S. W. Butler, Superintendent, and left at the office of the Guardians of the Poor, No. 42 N. Seventh street, or a note sent him through the post-office, will receive prompt attention. Any charity of this kind will be most thankfully received.

Fair in Aid of the Little Wanderers' Home.—Some half-dozen of the charitable lady residents of the Fifteenth Ward have completed arrangements to hold a fair in that district in aid of the Little Wanderers' Home. This institution has been the means of reclaiming so many children from lives of poverty, wickedness, and suffering, and it has been so well managed, that the ladies feel their sympathies especially enlisted in its behalf, and will make a great effort to extend its blessings to many more of the little outcasts of our city. The Fair will open on next Monday with appropriate exercises, including singing, by all of the inmates of the Little Wanderers' Home. We will give a notice in detail of the affair as soon as the arrangements are completely perfected.

A Suspected Burglar Arrested.—A man named Herman Fry was held for further hearing this morning, by Alderman Clouds, in the sum of $1000, on suspicion of burglary. It appears that about 3 o'clock this morning a grocery store, situated at Columbia avenue and Second street, was entered by means of the cellar door and window. The burglars tried to pry open the store door, when the proprietor woke up by the noise made, and fired a revolver in the direction of the supposed thieves. Directly afterwards two men were seen issuing from the cellar. Fry was afterwards caught sneaking around the premises whistling, and otherwise giving supposed signals. He was taken into custody and served as above stated.

New Publications, Etc.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has placed upon our table the April numbers of *Cornhill*, *St. James's*, and *Temple Bar* magazines—the latter containing the first three chapters of Mrs. Henry Wood's new novel, "Lady Adelaide's Oath." Mr. Winch also sends us *London Society*, *Once-a-Week*, *All the Year Round*, and *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, of the latest dates received.

Adams Express Company have favored us with late Southern and Western newspapers in advance of the mails.

Fell and Seriously Injured.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a man named Matthew McChristal, while attempting to get in the second story window of the lager beer saloon of John McChristal, in Beach street, near Noble, fell and had his right leg fractured. Matthew was climbing up the spout, when it gave way, precipitating him to the ground. The wounded man was taken to his home at Beach and Poplar streets, by Officer Dennard, of the Harbor Police. Matthew was employed at the saloon in the capacity of bartender.

The New Odd Fellows' Temple.—The Convention of Committees appointed to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a new Odd Fellows' Hall, met last evening at the hall of the Grand Lodge, Sixth and Cresson streets, Mr. Henry Hopkins, President, in the Chair. The attendance was very small, only twenty-one organizations being represented. During the evening the delegations of eight Lodges were withdrawn. The Committee on By-Laws being absent, no report was made by them. Printed copies of the charter were distributed, and objections to the instrument were so strongly urged that the Committee on By-Laws were instructed to report amendments—especially a clause declaring that the Association should consist of at least one representative from each Lodge and Encampment. The officers disclaimed any intention, on their part, to take advantage of any undue power granted in the charter, and said that they were not at all pleased with the instrument. A general expression of confidence in the officers present was then made by the members of the Convention. After a warm discussion, the officers of the Convention were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to be presented to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment relative to the new temple. The Convention adjourned to meet on the first Saturday evening in May. Only one additional subscription was announced—that of Vigilant Lodge—of one hundred shares of stock ($500). As the matter now stands, it is probable that a new association will be formed; the present charter will be properly and acceptably amended, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will have a temple built which will be a credit to the city and the great organization that will make use of it.

High School.—At the High School yesterday, in obedience to the instructions of the High School Committee, Professor Maguire read to the school the reprimand of the Board of Control because of the petition in favor of the Principal. It is evidence of the good discipline in the institution that the boys heard it in silence. When the Principal retired, the hisses became general, however. In this connection we may publish the resolutions of the Forty-third Class of the Alumni, adopted at their recent meeting, Mr. J. A. McClary in the chair, and Mr. George T. Barnes acting as Secretary:—

Whereas, We have heard with surprise the efforts now being made to displace the present distinguished Principal of the Central High School;

And whereas, We believe it to be the duty of those familiar with the workings of the institution to endeavor to place it in the proper light; therefore be it

Resolved, That Nicholas H. Maguire, by his strenuous and untiring efforts, has greatly improved the discipline of the school by establishing it upon a basis of individual self-respect.

Resolved, That by his efficient management, courteous deportment, and kindly sympathy, he has endeared himself to the members of this class.

Resolved, That we would deeply feel the loss which would result to ourselves, the school, and the public from his removal.

Resolved, So far as our knowledge extends, we feel confident that the charges have no foundation but in the minds of interested parties.

Resolved, That the bad repute of the school is due not to the mismanagement of the Principal but to the negligence and incompetency of certain professors.

Resolved, That as members of the Alumni and of the community, we appeal to the Board of Control to act with such consideration as will retain the valuable services of the present Principal.

What Our Amusements Cost.—The money expended by the Philadelphia public in the support of places of public amusements is much greater than any one would naturally suspect. The following returns of the various theatres, etc., from the Internal Revenue Office will be read with interest:—

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

January	$12,372
February	14,212

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

January	$13,794
February	13,010

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

January	$16 877
February	16,666

AMERICAN THEATRE.

January	$8261
February	5723

NEGRO MINSTRELS.

January	$7451
February	6795

Missing Articles Belonging to the Dearing Family.—The only articles now known to be missing, which belong to the Dearing family, are as follows:—A cavalry revolver of large size, a small silver lepine watch, with one hand broken off, and which it was known was offered for sale in the neighborhood of Fourth and Poplar streets, two $50 compound interest notes, and one $20 compound interest note.

To Clothiers.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

Who Owns this Letter, which we recently picked up without an envelope?—Dear Zach.:—I right and left ewe no of the eggsassidly unteelm conduct of mister Wilkings on his farm, as ewe no I've ben worken. the other da he toiled me too go and pile up a hoe lot of woee, and I told him I coodent, and he axed wy, and I sed wot wos the trooth, that I hadent but won pare of trowsiz, and tuay wos so old I was afeard to make eny vilent movements with 'em on & wood ewe beeleave it for all he knowed, I hadent no money unles yu shood take a noshun to send me som, he just lafed and sed, O then ewed better go an get a good pear at Tower Hall.

We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....$5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " ... 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.....$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as.....$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00
All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned*. We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

Ice.—Our readers are informed that the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company have completed their arrangements for a full supply of pure Ice for the coming season. This old and reliable Company have increased their business facilities, so as to supply daily in Germantown, Bridesburg, Richmond, Manayunk, and West Philadelphia, as well as all paved limits of the consolidated city. Orders may be sent by mail, or left at their Office or Depots, or given to their drivers. See advertisement in another column.

Auction Notice—Large Trade Sale of Boots and Shoes.—The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of three thousand cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, etc., to be sold by Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, No. 128 N. Third street, on Thursday morning, 19th instant, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. Every lot and duplicate on the catalogue will positively be sold.

Curtains Selling Off.—More Dollar Lace Curtains. Just received, a large lot of Auction Curtains at $1, also at 2, 3, and 5 dollars; and some of the finest *real* Lace Curtains ever introduced in this market, at cheaper rates than before the war, *for cash*, at

W. Henry Patten's,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Window Shades Selling Off.—More Dollar Shades at Patten's. Just received from auction sales a lot of Shades, which shall be sold as low as a Dollar at

W. Henry Patten's,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

New Dress-making Establishment.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised.

J. W. Proctor & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

Spring Fashions for Children.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of Children's Clothing, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.—Of all the beautifiers ever invented, Hagan's Magnolia Balm has deserved the pre-eminence. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, roughness, and renders the complexion transparent and blooming. After a single trial no lady can afford to be with it. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Lace Curtains.—Slightly damaged real Lace Curtains, heavily worked, some of which are the most elegant ever introduced in this market. Also, Nottingham Curtains from auction, some as low as $1, selling off at Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Reduced Prices.—Now is the time to have Photographs, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, all styles artistically executed. Six Card Photographs for $1.

What $25 Will Do.—It will buy a Suit of Clothing, complete, of good materials, and of the best workmanship, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

To Destroy Moths—
Camphorated Vetiwert.
Sold at Parish's, No 800 Arch street.

New Lace Curtains—At Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

What $25 Will Do.—It will buy a Spring Suit of Clothing, all Scotch, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

Compound Interest Notes, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 Coupons, Due May 1st,
Wanted by Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third Street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

FEUSS—DUCKSTEIN.—On Thursday, April 5, 1866, by Rev. Mr. A. Spadt, Andrew C. Feuss, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss Jeannette A. Duckstein, of Philadelphia.

FIELD—FISHER.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. W. Mann, at his residence, Mr. Thomas Field to Miss Mary Fisher, both of this city.

HICK—PRINIZ.—On the 3d instant, by Rev. J. T. Goodrich, Mr. Charles Hick, New York, to Miss Lizzie Priniz, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ERWIG.—On the 14th instant, Clemeni Erwig, in the 87th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lazaretto road, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

FOCER.—On the 15th instant, Mr. Franklin S. Focer, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Ark of Safety Division, No. 386, S. of T., and Radiant Star Lodge, No. 252, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 170 Laurel street, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to St. John's M. E. Church Vault.

SCHUBER.—On the 16th instant, Arnold Schuber, of Baltimore, after four days' illness, formerly of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. James Barber, No. 962 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WILSON.—On the 14th instant, SARAH S., wife of George M. Wilson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Fourth-day morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Chesnut Hill Depot, to meet the cars leaving Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

TINNED, "SILVER-HEADED" OR "GALvanized" Matting Tacks; also, superior Large-headed Carpet Tacks, Leather-headed Tacks, Tack Pullers, a variety of Hammers and Carpet Stretchers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SPADES, RAKES, HOES, WEEDING FORKS, Transplanting Trowels, Scuffling Hoes, Pruning Knives and Shears, for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TAILORS' GEESE, OF THE BROAD OR narrow pattern, of a variety of sizes, and well finished Smoothing Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.
SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET
N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

An Ordinance
To Grant Permission to Messrs. Mather and Wormsley to Retain a Wooden Building Already Erected.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission be granted to Messrs. Mather and Wormsley to retain a wooden building already erected in the centre of their lot adjoining their stable at the lumber yard between Fifth and Sixth, and Brown and Coates streets, in the Twelfth Ward, of this city. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That Messrs. Mather and Wormsley pay into the City Treasury the sum of Two Hundred dollars to pay the expenses of publication and sixty-five resolution.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
Abraham Stewart,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF EPH[illegible]
Letters of administration having been granted to the above Estate to GE[illegible] RAIM GUETNEY, DECEASED, late of United States Navy. All persons having claims against the same will present them to his attorney.
L. H. JOSEPH,
No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Wonderful Scientific Discovery.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically cured some of them in an incredibly short time by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc.

2. Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painful Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Fibrous and Muscular System.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. Urinary and Genital Organs.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. Diseases Peculiar to Females.—Uterus Complaints involving a malposition, as Prolapsus Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

To Ladies we can recommend this treatment as one of UNPARALLELED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. Beckwith has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

To the Afflicted.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

References.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and are witnesses of our treatment on others, at No. 1220 Walnut Street.

A. J. Pleasanton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 34 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pecouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasanton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
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ICE COMPANY.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
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OFFICES AND DEPOTS:
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Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.

Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.

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ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.

Your order respectfully solicited. 4 13smwrplm

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OOLONG TEAS.
FOR SALE AT THE
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BOYD & CO.,
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SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material.
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The public are invited to call and examine.

THE CHOLERA
Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* or the *body* and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVES A BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance. PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states: *This remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla in power to extraordinary more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is a peculiar to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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TWO TABLESPOONFULS, of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach solicited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Stricture.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the country, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Sold by Druggists everywhere.
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